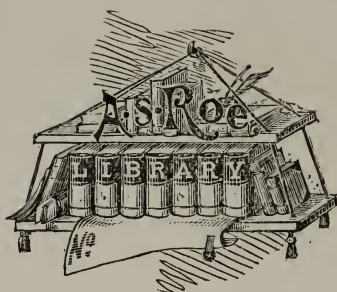
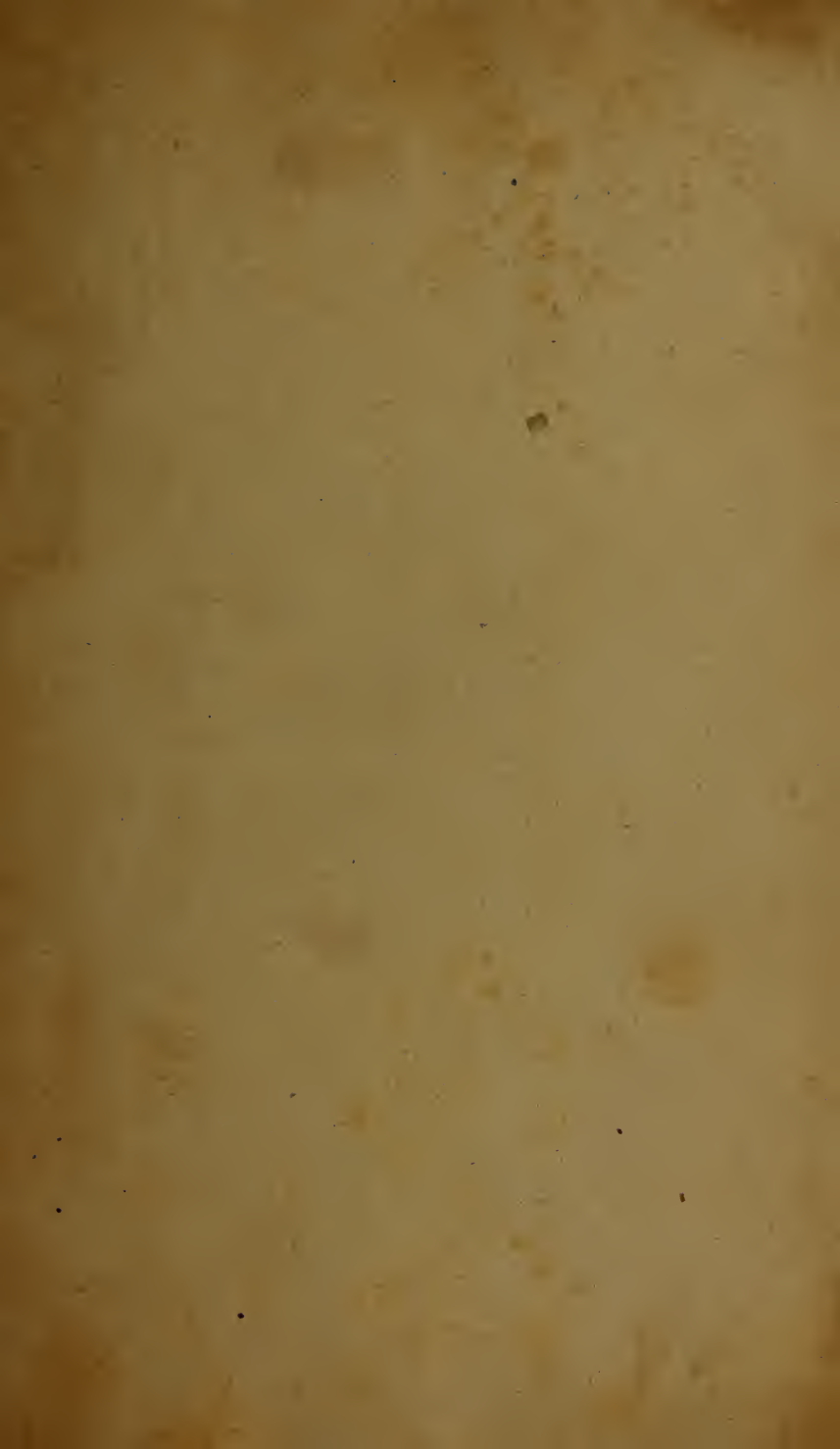


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HISTORICAL
DESCRIPTION

of the

MONASTERY

and Chapel Royal of

Holmroodhouse:

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

PALACE

AND

Surroundings.

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for behoof of her Family.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
ABBAY, PALACE, AND CHAPEL-ROYAL
OF
Holyroodhouse ;

INCLUDING
A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS AS THEY NOW EXIST ;
WITH AN
Account of the Sanctuary for Insolvent Debtors.

ILLUSTRATED BY A PLAN, AND SEVERAL
ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

“ See yonder hallowed fane ! the pious work
“ Of names once fam’d, now dubious, or forgot,
“ And bury’d midst the wreck of things which were.”
BLAIR’S GRAVE.

SECOND EDITION.

Edinburgh:
PRINTED BY HAY, GALL, AND CO. NIDDRY STREET,
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INTRODUCTION.

PRIOR to the middle of the sixteenth century, the Monastic Establishments of Europe were for ages the chief, if not the only, repositories of knowledge. In them many sciences were studied. From the industry and ingenuity of their inmates, not a few of these arts were derived which are now considered indispensable for the convenience and ornament of civil life. It is to the inhabitants of the cloister that we are also indebted for the cultivation of that elegant ecclesiastical architecture, of which the numerous specimens still remaining in this country call forth the admiration of the curious, and stimulate the exertions of the artist.

It is to be regretted, that in consequence of the superstitious purposes to which these Institutions were more immediately subservient, our reforming ancestors, especially in this northern part of Britain, early began to ransack and destroy indiscriminately, all the splendid monuments of architectural genius, which afforded either shelter to the devotees of superstition, or were the theatres in which the rites of their ceremonious worship were performed. Impressed with the idea that the Popish service ought to be forcibly extirpated from the land, and too easily influenced by the injudicious zeal of their own per-

secuted teachers, the uniform endeavour of the Reformers was, to prevent the return of the abettors of Popery by the immediate destruction of their churches and monastic dwellings. Thus, with ruthless hand, did the followers of pious Knox, in their sanguinary endeavours to secure the means of moral improvement, needlessly deprive their country of many splendid monuments of scientific skill, and themselves ultimately of elegant and commodious places for public worship. Nor was the destruction of the buildings the only evil; numerous records and valuable manuscripts suffered in the incontinent destruction. Many of these documents, indeed, have escaped the flames, but only enough to excite the deepest regret, that so much and uncalled-for havock was suffered to be committed among the records of our national history and arts, at that time placed for the greater security within the sacred walls of the monasteries and churches. In consequence of this conduct, a dark shade has been thrown over the more early periods both of our civil and religious history, which all the skill and learning of posterity will be unable fully to remove. Another effect of this rashness has been, to charge the memory of the unfortunate inmates of the cloisters with every species of reproach; and that, after those documents were destroyed, which would have borne no inconsiderable testimony to the industry and piety, (though perhaps ill directed,) of many of their number. The investigations, however, which have been made of late years into the remaining documents of the history of the religious establishments of Britain, have produced several important and interesting results: They have elucidated the architecture of the ecclesiastical fabrics; and by demonstrating its

scientific principles, removed the unmerited stigma with which the revivers of the Greek and Roman architecture endeavoured unfairly to load the circular and pointed styles of our fathers. They have also refuted, to a considerable extent, the hasty opinion which many prejudiced persons have fondly cherished; that convents were the abodes only of ignorance, indolence, and crimes.

Many splendid examples of industrious and praiseworthy investigation of the Ecclesiastical and Architectural Antiquities of England are before the public, which astonish the readers with the magnitude of the undertaking.* Much still remains to be accomplished.—A large, and but partially travelled field lies before our Scottish antiquaries, who remain considerably behind their southern neighbours. They have however begun to work;—the subjects of investigation fully meet their wishes, both for interest and intrinsic worth; and we hope ere long to be furnished with more circumstantial details and elegant illustrations of many of our once rich and magnificent Scottish Monasteries and Cathedrals.

In this state of things, a proper account of Holyrood Abbey and Palace has been long considered a *desideratum*. Little more has been done hitherto than the introduction of a few general and loose statements into the various topographical accounts of the city and county of Edinburgh. To remedy this de-

* See Dougdale's Preface to Leland's Collectanea; Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 4to; Brewster's Encyclopedia, Art. Civil Architecture §. anent Gothic Archit.; Milner's Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, 8vo; Essays on Gothic Architecture by Warton and others, 8vo; Whittington's Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, 4to; Dalaway's Observations on English Architecture.

fect, and in some degree meet the wishes of the inquisitive tourist and visitant, is the object of the following pages, which, it is humbly hoped, will prove, (at least in the more material circumstances,) both full and correct. They comprise an account of the early and subsequent history of the Abbey of *Sanctæ Crucis*, with a description of the ruins of the Abbey-Church, afterwards the Royal Chapel of Holyrood-house;—Lists of religious Houses that were dependent upon the Abbey;—of the Abbots and Monumental Inscriptions, interspersed with biographical anecdotes of illustrious characters;—a history and description of the Palace, accompanied with an account of the Environs, which include a Sanctuary for Insolvent Debtors;—a list of the names of the present official persons belonging to his Majesty's Household for Scotland, in so far as connected with the Chapel-Royal and Palace; and a copious Index. A correct plan of the Sanctuary, including the Abbey and Palace, with several views of the Chapel, &c. are also given herewith.

It is proper here to acknowledge, that in framing these pages, a liberal use has been made of Maitland's and Arnot's Histories of Edinburgh, as general authorities for facts. These books, accordingly, are less frequently referred to than some others which were more partially consulted, viz. Keith's Catalogue of Scots Bishops, vol. 2d of Chalmer's Caledonian, Dr Brewster's Encyclopedia, Dr Milner's Treatise on Ecclesiastical Architecture, and several other books on Scottish History and Antiquities, to which repeated references are made.

HISTORY

OF

HOLYROOD ABBEY, &c.

FOUNDATION, PROGRESS, AND DISSOLUTION OF THE ABBEY.

THIS monastery of *Sanctæ Crucis*, or *Holyrood*, was founded by David I. of Scotland, A. D. 1128, and, like most other religious establishments of the dark ages, originated in superstition. The account generally given is, that it was established by that Monarch, to perpetuate the memory of a miraculous interposition of heaven, said to have been manifested in his favour. This event is narrated by the historians of those times, with all their usual enthusiasm when treating of such subjects.

“ The King,” say they, “ while hunting in the forest of Drumselch, one of the royal forests, * which surrounded the rocks and hills to the east of the city of Edinburgh, on Rood-day, or exaltation of the cross, was attacked by a stag, and would in all probability have fallen a sacrifice to the enraged animal, which overbore both him and his

* In the public archives, frequent grants are to be met with of large parcels of timber, granted to the inhabitants of Edinburgh for building and repairing houses, and for clearing away the “ *ancient royal forests*” surrounding Arthur Seat, the Burrowmuir, &c. &c. *Vide also Rohan’s Hist. l’Edinb. 1580, and Maitland’s Hist. Edin. 1753.*

“ horse, (as his attendants were left at a considerable distance behind,) when lo! an arm, wreathed in a dark cloud, and displaying a cross of the most dazzling brilliancy, was interposed between them, and the affrighted animal fled to the recesses of the forest in the greatest confusion. This having put an end to the chase, the Monarch repaired to the Castle of Edinburgh; where, during the night, in a dream, he was advised, as an act of gratitude for his deliverance, to erect an ABBEY, or house for Canons regular, upon the spot where this miraculous interposition had taken place.”

In obedience to this visionary command, the King endowed this monastery for Canons regular of the Augustine order, a colony of whom he brought from an abbey of the same kind at St Andrews, * and dedicated his new establishment to the honour of the said Cross. † The celestial relict having been left in his possession, was enshrined in silver, and placed with great pomp and ceremony upon the *high altar*, where it remained for ages a source of riches and comfort to its numerous devotees, till the fatal battle of Durham,

* “ All our churches formerly belonged either to *regulars* or *seculars*.

“ The regulars followed the rule of St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, St Bennet, or some private statutes approved by the Pope; and lived, slept, and took their diet together under the same roof. They were either *canons*, *monks*, or *friars*; and their houses were called *abbacies*, *priories* or *convents*.

“ The seculars had their private rules, composed by their chapters, or borrowed from other colleges abroad; which statutes were not commonly approved of by Rome. They lived separately in their cloisters, or in private houses near to their churches; and were governed by a Dean [*Decanus*] or Provost [*Præpositus*].” Of this kind were St Giles’s church, Edinburgh, the Trinity College church there, and about 30 others.

The canons regular of St Augustine were first brought to Scotland by Atelwolphus, prior of St Oswald, of Nottal in Yorkshire, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; who established them at Scone in the year 1114, at the desire of King Alexander I. They had 28 monasteries in Scotland, of which were St Andrew’s and Holyrood-house Abbies.

See Spottiswoode’s Religious Houses of Scotland, annexed to his Edition of Hope’s Minor Practiques, *Edin.* 1734. and Keith’s Catalogue of Scotch Bishops. *Edin.* 1755.

† Boeth. Hist. lib. ii.

A. D. 1346, when its virtues appear to have deserted its possessors, as it there fell into the hands of the English, and was long preserved by them with zealous veneration in the cathedral church of Durham. The texture of this celestial cross was of such a nature, that none could tell of what materials it was composed; and in the lapse of ages it has hitherto eluded the search of the antiquarian.

To render the references more intelligible, a translation of the charter of foundation from the original, which is beautifully written upon vellum in the public archives of the city of Edinburgh, is here given; viz.

“ In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in honour
 “ of the HOLY CROSS, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all
 “ saints, I David, by the grace of God, King of Scots, by
 “ royal authority, and consent of HENRY my son, and the
 “ Bishops of my kingdom, confirmed by my Earls and
 “ Barons, attested by the clergy, and by divine instinct ap-
 “ proved by the people, do grant, and perpetually confirm
 “ to the church of the HOLY CROSS at Edinburgh, the several things hereafter mentioned:—That is to say, I grant
 “ to the said church, and to the Canons regularly serving
 “ God therein, in free and perpetual alms, the Church of
 “ the Castle (of Edinburgh), with the appurtenances and
 “ rights thereof; trial by *duel*, *water*, and *fire ordeal*, so far
 “ as appertains to the ecclesiastical dignity; with the town of
 “ Selectuna [or *Saughton*] and its several divisions; and the
 “ church and parish of St Cuthberts, with all things there-
 “ unto belonging; with the church, town, and its divisions,
 “ and the ground whereon the church is situate; together
 “ with all the lands lying under the castle; viz. from the
 “ Well * which riseth or springeth near the corner of my
 “ garden, by the way which leads to the church or St Cuth-
 “ berts, and, on the other hand, along the foot of the Castle-
 “ hill, to a rock at the east side of the Castlehill, with two

* Supposed to be the well under the Well-house tower, vulgarly called Wallace's tower, situated at the foot of the perpendicular craig on the north side of the Castle, where there is still a constant spring of pure water, even in the dryest season.

“ chapels belonging to the said church of St Cuthberts, viz.
 “ Crostorfin [*Corstorphin*], with two *bovates* * and six acres
 “ of land, and the chapel of Libberton, with two *oxgangs* ; †
 “ together with all the rights and tithes, as well of the
 “ dead as of the living, in Legbernard, which Macbetver
 “ [*Macbeth*] gave to the said church, and I have confirmed.
 “ Also the church of Hereth, [*Airth in Stirlingshire*], with
 “ the lands thereunto belonging ; together with the several
 “ lands by me thereunto annexed, as surveyed by my officers
 “ and others, I have given to Alwinus the abbot, with a salt-
 “ pan and 26 acres of land, in the said town of Hereth :
 “ Which church and lands I will, that the said canons of
 “ the Holy Cross freely hold and quietly possess for ever.
 “ And I hereby strictly enjoin, that no person presume to
 “ molest or disturb any of the said canons, their vassals, or
 “ servants, residing on the said lands ; or that any work,
 “ auxiliary or secular customs, be unjustly exacted from
 “ them.

“ I likewise grant to the said canons, liberty to erect a
 “ mill upon the said lands, and to have and enjoy in Hereth
 “ all the following rights, customs, and conveniencies ; viz.
 “ in rivers, fishings, meadows, and pastures, and to enjoy
 “ all things necessary, in as full and ample a manner as
 “ when they were in my own possession ; together with the
 “ town of Broctunam [*Broughton*], and its respective divi-
 “ sions ; the lands of Inverlet [*Inverleith*], in the neigh-
 “ bourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour ; half of
 “ the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to
 “ the church of St Cuthberts ; the towns of Petendreiam,
 “ [*Pittendrich*] Hamere, [*Hamar*], and Fordam, with their
 “ several divisions ; and the hospital, with a *carucate* ‡ or
 “ plough of land, and a perpetual annuity of 40 shillings,
 “ out of my town of Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*]. And for

* Bovate of land is commonly taken at 15 acres, or as much as an ox can plough in a year.

† Oxcang, the same as bovate.

‡ Carucate, or *Carucata terræ*, or as much land as a plough could till in one year, reckoned in England at 100 acres. *Skene de Sig. verbo.*

“ supplying the said canons with apparel, I give to them
 “ 100 shillings, payable out of my *cain** at Pert [*Perth*],
 “ and from the duties that arise to me out of the first mer-
 “ chant ships that arrive at Pert [*Perth*]; and if none shall
 “ happen to arrive, I then give to the said church, out of
 “ my revenue in Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*], the sum of 48
 “ shillings; out of Streveline [*Stirling*], 20 shillings, with
 “ a house, and one draught of a fishing-net at the said
 “ place; and 40 shillings out of Pert [*Perth*], with a house
 “ in my town of Edwinesburg [*Edinburgh*], free of all
 “ duties and customs whatsoever; together with a house in
 “ the town of Berewick [*Berwick*], a draught of two nets
 “ in Scypwell [*Spytwell*], a house in Remfry [*Renfrew*],
 “ five particates, † and one draught of a net for salmon,
 “ with a right to fish for herrings. And I strictly command,
 “ that no person whatsoever presume to take of any of the
 “ said canons, their vassals or servants, any toll or duty
 “ whatever.

“ I also give to the said canons, out of my camero [*Ex-*
 “ *chequer*,] a perpetual annuity of 10 pounds, for lighting
 “ and repairing their church. And I command my respec-
 “ tive officers and forresters, in the counties of Streveline
 “ [*Stirling*], and Clacmannant [*Clackmannan*], that they per-
 “ mit the said abbot and canons to take out of my se-
 “ veral *woods* and *forests* as much wood as they shall have
 “ occasion for, towards building their church, houses, and
 “ other necessary constructions. I likewise order and direct,
 “ that the vassals and servants of the said canons shall have
 “ liberty to take out of my said *woods* or *forests* whatever
 “ wood they may have occasion for, without molestation.
 “ And I also grant, that the swine belonging to the *masters*
 “ or *canons* of the said church be free from pannage. ‡

* *Cain*, the duty paid to the Superior, or Lord of the Manor, by the tenants; but more especially, as in this place, certain petty tithes paid to the clergy, for lands held of the church. *Skene de Sig. verbo.*

† Particate, or *Particatæ terræ*, is a rood, or the fourth part of an acre of land. *Ibid.*

‡ Pannage, duty on swine that fed in the king's wood upon beech nuts, mast, &c.

“ I also give and grant to the said *canons* one half of the
 “ *tallow, lard, and hides*, of the beasts killed in Edwinesburg
 “ [*Edinburgh*], with the tithes of *whales* and *sea-monsters*, due
 “ to me from the river Avin, [*Avon*] to Colbrandespaide [*Col-*
 “ *brandspath*], with the tithes of all my pleas and profits from
 “ the said Avin to the said Colbrandespaide, and the half of
 “ my pleas and profits of Kentyr, [*Kintyre*] and Errogeil [*Ar-*
 “ *gyle*;] with the skins of all the rams, sheep, and lambs,
 “ belonging to my castle of Linlithcu, [*Linlithgow*,] which
 “ die naturally, and 8 chalders of malt, 8 of meal, 30 cart-
 “ loads of brushwood from Libbertune, [*Libberton*;] one of
 “ my mills of Dene, [*Dean*], with the tenths of my mills of
 “ Libbertune and Dene, and those of my new mill at Ed-
 “ winsburg, [*Edinburgh*] and Cragfenmar [*Craigendsmark*],
 “ as far as they appertain to me; with all that belonged
 “ to *Vineth White* on the said rock, to be held in free and
 “ perpetual alms.

“ I likewise grant to the said Canons the town of Her-
 “ bergare,* lying betwixt the said church and my town
 “ of [*Edinburgh*], and that the burgesses thereof have the
 “ liberty of buying and selling goods and merchandise in
 “ open market, as freely and without molestation and re-
 “ proach as any of my own burgesses. And I strictly en-
 “ join, that no person presume to take by force any bread,
 “ ale, or other vendible commodity, without the consent of
 “ the said burgesses.

“ I also grant, that the said Canons be free from all tolls
 “ and customs in my several burghs and lands, in all things
 “ they deal in. And I strictly forbid all persons from tak-
 “ ing a poind, or making a seizure in or upon the lands of
 “ the said Holy-Cross, unless the Abbot refuse to do justice
 “ to the person injured. I will likewise, that the said Canons
 “ hold all the aforesaid things as fully as I enjoy my lands.
 “ And I grant, that the said Abbot shall have his court in as
 “ full, free, and honourable a manner as the Bishop of St

* Herbergare, where the Canongate is now, so called from the houses of the
 Canons, and the Street where they were situated.

“ Andrews, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Abbot of Kelso
 “ (*Kelso*,) enjoy theirs.

“ Attested by these witnesses—Robert Bishop of St An-
 “ drews. John Bishop of Glasgow. Henry, my son. Wil-
 “ liam, my nephew. Edward, the Chancellor. Herbert,
 “ the Treasurer. Gillemichell Comite. Gospatrick, Brother
 “ of Delphin. Robert Montague. Robert de Burneville.
 “ Peter de Bruce. Norman, the Sheriff. Ogu, Leising.
 “ Gillise. William de Graham. Turstan de Creictune
 “ Blemo, the Archdeacon. Alfric, the Chaplain. And
 “ Waleran, the Chaplain.”

Besides the provisions and privileges contained in the preceding charter of David I. this abbey was liberally endowed by other persons from time to time, until it rose at length to such a pitch of opulence, as to excite the admiration and envy of its several depredators.

The patronages of several churches in different parts of the kingdom were vested in the Canons; and the following extensive ecclesiastical foundations, with their revenues, belonged to them at the dissolution of the Abbey; *viz.* The cells or priories of St Mary's Isle in Galloway, granted to them by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who afterwards became a monk in the Abbey;—Blantire, in Clydesdale;—Rowadil, in the Isle of Herries, granted to them by M'Leod of Herries;—Crusay, Oronsay, and Colonsay, all in the Western Isles of Scotland. The church of Melgyninch,* granted to them by Matthew, Abbot of Dunkeld, A. D. 1289. The church of Dalgarnock,† granted to them by John, Bishop of Glasgow, A. D. 1322. The church and vicarage of Kirkcudbright,‡ by Henry, Bishop of Galloway, A. D. 1334, &c.

The Canons of Holyrood possessed also extensive *legal*, as well as *civil* and *ecclesiastical* jurisdiction. To them belonged the right, as already seen, of trial or ordeal, both by *duel*, *fire*, and *water*,|| as also the finding out of

* Cart. Dunk.

† Cart. Glas.

‡ Macfarlane, MS.

|| Trial by duel was an appeal to Heaven by means of the sword. The person injured had a right to enter the *lists* with his accuser, and to choose the length of the weapons; as also to take the sunward and windward side of his an-

“noted *witches* and *warlocks* ;” the composing all manner of litigation and controversy ; and the precincts of their altars were literally a city of refuge to the trembling culprit who fled thither from the vengeance of his merciless pursuers. To enter this *sanctum sanctorum* in a forcible manner, was deemed more reprehensible than the deed, in revenge of which the sanctuary had been violated, *murder* alone excepted.

In the year 1177, a national council was held in the Abbey, in consequence of the arrival of a legate sent by the Pope to take cognizance of a dispute between the English and Scots Clergy, as to the submission of the latter to the Church of England, in terms of a stipulation to that effect by William of Scotland’s treaty, between him and Henry I. of England, for delivering up certain forts to him. The legate having been admitted however into Scotland only up-

tagonist. The victor was in general declared innocent, whether actually so or not.—*Vide* Shutt’s Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lion King at Arms, an ancient Tournament MSS. *Ad. Lib.* iv. 1. 3.

The order of the combat, with the process, as frequently practised in the royal court and park of Holyrood-house, in ancient times, was as follows :

“The accused strongly denying the fact alleged against him, threw down his *gauntlet* or *gage*, calling the accuser a *liar*, and thereby challenging him to combat ; then the other took up the *gage*, declaring his willingness to fight, and to prove by battle the truth of his assertion. The gages were then sealed up and delivered to the Marshall, and leave to combat demanded of the King. Which, if he granted, a day and place were then appointed ; by which time a scaffold was erected for the King and his attendants, and the lists were railed round.”—Strutt’s *Horda Angel Cynn*. Vol. II. p. 165.

Trial by fire, was to cause the accused walk bare-footed and blind-folded over nine glowing ploughshares. Sometimes carrying a red-hot ball of one pound, denominated *simple ordeal* ; of two pounds, double ordeal ; of three pounds, triple ordeal, &c. ; in which cases, if no harm ensued, the parties were declared innocent.—Jacob’s Law Dictionary, Art. Trial.

Trial by water, was to bind the accused hand and foot, and throw him into a pool of water ; if he swam on the surface, he was adjudged innocent, but if otherwise, he was abandoned to his fate, and suffered accordingly.—*Forfacus Goth. Ant. &c.*

The *fire ordeal* was intended for the higher classes of the community, and the *water ordeal* for the plebeians, or baser sort. The ordeal of cold water was used till a very late period in the detection of witch craft.

on his compliance with certain demands made by William, the result of this and a subsequent interference of Pope Alexander III. respecting the double election of John Scot, and Hugo, to the see of St Andrews, (the former of whom he had commanded Matthew Bishop of Aberdeen to consecrate Bishop of St Andrews in this Abbey, contrary to the will of the King,) afford only an additional proof how little the Church of Scotland then was under Papal influence. For William was excommunicated, and the kingdom interdicted without any bad effect resulting to either.*

Shortly after its original foundation, Fergus, the first Lord of Galloway, one of its noblest and earliest benefactors, sought an asylum here from the cares and troubles of a turbulent period, and paid the great debt of nature within its hallowed walls, A. D. 1161. His remains were interred near to the high altar, with all the pomp and splendour of monastic solemnity. John Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or Whit-horn, in Galloway, closed a long life of religious labour and devotion at its holy altars, A. D. 1206; as did also the famous John Duc de Lancaster in 1381.

This Abbey was frequently exposed to the rage of conquest, and the fury of savage depredators. In August 1332, when Edward the III's army was about to retire into England, the soldiers, inspired by a principle of zealous devastation, laid waste the precincts of this sacred asylum, despoiling the shrines, and carrying off the vessels of gold and silver used in the solemnities of their appointed festivals. Not content with this sacrilegious plunder, they committed every outrage upon the trembling unoffending inmates of its venerable cloisters. This monastery was also burnt down A. D. 1385, when the furious Richard II. made his descent upon Scotland.

Archibald Crawford, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, a younger son of William Crawford, proprietor of the lands of Manuel and Haining, in Stirlingshire, having been bred to the church, and passed through several inferior ecclesi-

* Guthrie's History of Scotland, and Keith's Catalogue of Scots Bishops.

astical stations, was, A. D. 1457, nominated Abbot of *Holyroodhouse*. He obtained a high reputation on account of his talents and integrity, and was employed in many important civil transactions. In 1458 he was nominated one of the Lords of Council and Session, which at that time was only an ambulatory Committee of Parliament. He was frequently appointed ambassador to the court of England; and was included, with others, to negotiate a treaty of marriage by James II. and a daughter of Edward IV. which did not succeed. He is here mentioned on account of having contributed materially to the embellishment of the monastery, and particularly in altering the old Norman fabric built by David I. into the pointed style of architecture which the present magnificent ruins exhibit.* He died in 1483.

As the various alterations made upon the buildings of *Holyroodhouse* are noticed in a subsequent section, it will suffice here to observe, that after this church and abbey had remained for 400 years in the fields by themselves, King James V. about A. D. 1528, erected a house for his own residence near the south-west corner of *the church*, with a circular turret at each angle. This is the present tower at the north-west corner of the *Palace* of *Holyroodhouse*, as more particularly noticed afterwards.

In April 1544, during the irruption of the Earl of Hertford, this Abbey, together with the adjacent palace, were nearly reduced to ashes by the fury of his unprincipled soldiery. The choir and transept of the church were then destroyed, and nothing left standing but the nave, of which the ruins only now remain. At this time the brazen font of curious workmanship, ornamented with Scripture subjects, and in which the children of the Kings of Scotland were usually baptized, was carried off by Sir Richard Lea, the captain of the English pioneers, who presented it to the church of St Albans, in Hertfordshire, after he had caused the following haughty and imperious inscription to be engraven upon it:—

* His arms are to be seen beautifully cut on the fly-buttresses, on the north side of the Nave of the Abbey.

“ Cum Læthia, oppidum apud Scotos non in celebre, et
 “ Edinburgus primaria apud eos civitas incendio conflagrant,
 “ *Richardus Leus*, eques auratus, me flammis ereptum ad *An-*
 “ *glos* perduxit. Hujus ego tante beneficii memor, non nisi
 “ regum liberos lavare solitus, nunc meam operam etiam in
 “ fines *Anglorum* libenter condixi. *LEUS victor sic voluit. Vale*
 “ A. D. MDXLIII et Anno, Henrici Octavi XXXVI. *

TRANSLATED.

“ When Leith, a town of good account in Scotland, and
 “ Edinburgh, the principal city of that nation, were on fire,
 “ Sir Richard Lea, knight, saved me out of the flames, and
 “ brought me into England. In gratitude to him for his
 “ kindness, I, who hitherto served only at the baptism of the
 “ children of kings, do now most willingly offer the same
 “ service, even to the meanest of the English nation. *LEA,*
 “ *the Conqueror*, hath so commanded. Adieu, A. D. 1543,
 “ in the 26th year of King Henry VIII.”

“ No doubt,” as Mr Scott justly observes, “ this mighty
 “ hero, who had achieved so glorious an enterprise as that of
 “ taking away a brass font in the midst of the tumult occa-
 “ sioned by a conflagration, hoped to inform posterity of his
 “ renown, by the memorial engraven upon the trophy won
 “ by his exploits ; but, alas ! ambition knows not its own
 “ destiny ; the victor’s spoil became in its turn the spoil of
 “ rebellious regicides ; for during the civil wars that raged
 “ under the unfortunate Charles, this sacred emblem of
 “ conquest was taken down and sold for its weight, and
 “ ignobly destroyed ; nor would the memory of Sir Rich-
 “ ard Lea’s valour have survived, but for the diligence of
 “ the above accurate antiquarian.” †

After the battle of Pinkey, A. D. 1547, the Protector,
 Duke of Somerset, sent two of his generals to suppress the
 monastery of *Sanctæ Crucis*. On their arrival they found
 that the fraternity had fled ; and the church and palace be-

* Camb. Britania in Com. Hereford. Kincaid’s App.

† Border Ant. Hist. Descrip. No. VI. p. 77.

ing well covered with lead, these pillagers stripped it off, took down the bells, and committed several other acts of outrage *.

It may be proper to mention here, that during the existence of this Abbey, there were several private altars within the Abbatial Church, at which chaplains officiated, in virtue of certain specific grants by pious individuals for their support, and for defraying the necessary expenses attending the performance of masses for the repose of the souls of their founders and others. These altars were dedicated to certain saints at the pleasure of their founders. In this church, two of the altars were dedicated to St Andrew and St Catharine, another to St Anne by the tailors of Edinburgh; and a fourth, founded by the Cordwainers, was dedicated to Crispin and Crispiniani, whose images were placed upon it.

The origin of these private altars is curious, and intimately connected with some of the most valuable reliques of political antiquity in Edinburgh. The account is, “that in the crusades, one of the religious delusions of other times, a certain number of men, chosen from every craft in Edinburgh, were sent off to *Soudainrie*, who performed astonishing prodigies of valour in the escalade of the Sacred City, and planted their standard, ‘*The Blue Blanket*,’† first upon the *Holy Grave*, and hence designated ‘*Insignia Sanctæ Spiritû*,’ or the banner of the ‘*Holy Ghost*.’ Such of them as returned were consecrated Knights of that order, with innumerable privileges and immunities to them and their successors. The sacred banner was suspended over the titular saint of the city, in the colle-

* Patten’s *Expedi*t. Dalziel’s Edit. p. 22.

† Vide Records in Pub. Arc. Edin. 1463. Grose’s Ant.—“This standard was granted to the Edinburghers by James III. as a perpetual remembrance of their loyalty and bravery on his account. It is denominated the *Blue Blanket*, from its colour, and is delivered to the Conveener of the trades with much ceremony, being considered as the palladium of the liberties of the city, and is preserved with the greatest care and veneration.” *Maitland and Arnot*.

“ giate church of St Giles ; and altars were founded and endowed by each separate body, to their respective saint and patron, in the church to which they were appended.”
 “ Hence the origin of these altars in the royal chapel ; and as every one who had fought under the banners of the cross was entitled to assume this banner upon his shield of arms, it sufficiently accounts for that device being so frequently found on the sepulchral stones* that pave the ailes of Holyrood, though erected to the memory of the baxters and burgesses of Canongate.”

One remarkable private foundation of this kind in the Church of Holyrood, was that of George Creichton, bishop of Dunkeld, during the reign of James V. It was connected with St Thomas's Chapel and Almshouse, founded by that prelate, at the foot of the Canongate, near the Water Gate ; and is particularly specified in the Charter of Foundations, of which the following outline is given by Mr Maitland, in his history of Edinburgh, (p. 154,) and here introduced as a specimen of the manner of proceeding in such erections in the

* Some think that the grave-stones, &c. on which crosses and ships are sculptured, to have belonged originally to the descendants of the Knights Templars, or guardians of the Holy Sepulchre and Temple, who were the *original Canons Regular*, and brought into Scotland by David I. founder of the said Abbey, who granted them the privileges above mentioned, especially in the Canongate, at Leith, and the Water-of-Leith. In after times, when these buildings were feued out to seculars, they were careful to preserve the cross of the order upon the top of all houses that were formerly in their possession, as a particular mark that they were subject to them, and only liable to answer in their courts.

In after times, the Knights of St John of Jerusalem acquired the immense possessions of the Templars, whose cross or device being the same, (thus [†] in form of the letter T) was likewise ordered to be put upon all houses feued out by these Knights ; whereupon we see to this day a great many crosses upon the top of buildings, both in Edinburgh, Leith, and their precincts, which formerly belonged to them, and are as yet subject to those who acquired the superiority at the Reformation. *Keith, Rel. H. chap. xiv. p. 216.*

With regard to their original settlement in this country, we extract the following from the *Book or Char. Record of Coupar*. “ Sanctus David de præclara milita templi Hierosolomitani optimus fratres secum retinens, eoc diebus et noctibus morum suorum fecit esse custodes,” &c.

times of popery ; viz. “ George Creichton, by divine mercy,
 “ bishop of Dunkeld, and of love to God, for the augmentation
 “ of his worship, and for the welfare and prosperity of his
 “ Lord James V. by the grace of God, present King of Scot-
 “ land, his dearest son James, Prince and Steward of Scotland,
 “ and Duke of Rothsay ; and for the souls of the illustrious
 “ princes, James III. and IV. Kings of Scots, their father
 “ and grand-father, and Mary Queen of Scotland, consort
 “ to the said James III ; the soul of Magdalene, daughter
 “ to Francis, King of France, and consort to the said James
 “ V. for the serene prince, John Duke of Albany ; for his
 “ own (the founder’s) soul, and that of his dearest John
 “ Earl of Mar, brother to the said James IV. King of Scots ;
 “ the souls of the founder’s father and mother, brethren,
 “ sisters, and all his relations, predecessors, and succes-
 “ sors ; and of all those whom he had in any ways offend-
 “ ed, from whom he had received any benefit, and for such
 “ as he was obliged to pray, and all others departed this life ;
 “ Gives and grants, in pure and perpetual alms, to the ho-
 “ nour of Almighty God, the most blessed Virgin Mary his
 “ mother, and all saints, all the lands of Lochflat, with their
 “ appurtenances, lying within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh,
 “ which he devised in trust to James Greg, and John Fair,
 “ chaplains, and their successors, celebrating divine service
 “ at the altars of St Andrew and St Katherine, within the
 “ Monastical Church of Holyroodhouse, near the town of
 “ Edinburgh, in the southern chapel, adjoining to the high
 “ altar of the said church, the rents and profits thereof, to
 “ be disposed of as follows, viz.—To each of the said chap-
 “ lains, 24 merks yearly, 40 shillings to the canons of said con-
 “ ventual church of Holyrood, to celebrate the founder’s anni-
 “ versary *obit*, by solemnly singing in the *choir* of the said
 “ church, on the day of his death yearly, the *placebo* and *dirige* *

* The *placebo* was a certain ceremony performed in the ancient Romish churches, for the repose of the *dead*, and consisted in the frequent repetition of prayers and *Ave Marias*. The *dirige*, or *dirge*, was a funeral lament, sung or lamented over the grave of the deceased.—*Vide Anglo Sax. Ant.* p. 253.

“ with a *mass* in the same place of the day following, for
 “ the repose of his soul and those of the above mentioned ;
 “ 16 shillings for eight wax candles, viz. two in each of the
 “ said chapels ; two on the high altar, and two upon the
 “ founder’s tomb, decently adorned ; 10 shillings for six ta-
 “ pers of three pounds weight, to be lighted up and burnt on
 “ the said anniversary during mass ; three shillings for ring-
 “ ing the great bells ;* and eight pennies for ringing the
 “ small or hand-bell through the towns of *Edinburgh* and
 “ *Canongate* ; two shillings to the bearers of the torches a-
 “ bout the said altar and founder’s tomb ; 30 shillings for
 “ the support of four wax candles, to be kindled and burnt
 “ on the said altar, decently adorned, during the first and
 “ second vespers, and respective Festivals throughout the
 “ year ; 30 shillings to be given to 30 poor persons ; 10
 “ shillings for bread and wine for the celebration of masses
 “ at the aforesaid altars ; 20 shillings to repair the decora-
 “ tions of said altars ; an annuity of four pounds to the
 “ church of St Mary in the field ; and eight pounds yearly
 “ to the abbot and canons of the said monastery, as a feu-
 “ farm or quit-rent for the said lands of *Lochflat* ; and to
 “ seven poor old men, and their successors, to be lodged in
 “ an alms-house to be built by the founder near the Abbey
 “ of Holyrood-house aforesaid, the yearly sum of 24 merks
 “ each : And for defraying the annual expenses above-
 “ mentioned, certain lands and tenements were appropriated
 “ by the founder, and the charge thereof vested in the chap-
 “ lains, who officiated at the altar of St Andrew’s aforesaid,
 “ and his successors, for which he and they were to receive an
 “ annual salary of 20s. ; and the surplusage of the revenues
 “ to be employed in repairing the house, furniture, &c. ; but
 “ in case of a non-acceptance of the said trust, or in absence
 “ of the said principal chaplain, the assistant chaplain was to

* The bells on these occasions were tolled in a particular manner : “ Hæc
 “ (sanctimonialis Begu) dum in dormitorio sororum pausans, audivît subito in
 “ ære notum *campanæ*, quo adorationes excitari vel convocari solebant cum
 “ quis earum de sæculo fuisset convocata.”

“ execute the said trust, and receive the salary above-mentioned.”

There were also certain rules and constitutions specified in the said charter of St Thomas’ Hospital, to be observed by the said chaplains and alms-men, which are here inserted, as affording an interesting specimen of the ancient ceremonies observed at those private altars in the Abbey church of Holyroodhouse, and which were customary at similar altars in such churches throughout the kingdom, viz. :—

“ 1. That the said chaplains shall say mass daily at the said altars ; and at the beginning of each mass, to exhort the people to say one *Pater Noster*, with an *Ave Maria*, for the soul of the founder, and those of the persons above-mentioned ; and after celebrating the mass, clothed in white, shall repair to his grave, with a sprinkler dipt in holy water, and there say the Psalm *de profundis*, with prayers requisite for the souls aforesaid : When done, the said chaplains shall sprinkle the bishop’s tomb and the people present with holy water, and weekly celebrate the *Placebo* and *Dirige* for the repose of his soul, and those of the persons above named.

“ 2. The chaplains aforesaid shall have the care and government of the alms-men, to correct, chastise, and punish them, if necessary ; and if any of them be frequently guilty of breaking the rules and constitutions of the alms-house, it shall be lawful for the patrons of the alms-house to remove them, and place others in their stead.

“ 3. That the alms-men shall rise about eight of the clock in the morning, and say fifteen *Pater Nosters*, the same number of *Ave Marias*, and three *Credos in Deum Patrem*, in honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, his mother, and St Andrew, and St Katherine aforesaid ; and shall sit and pray before the said chapel for the founder’s soul, and those of the persons above mentioned ; and on Sundays and festivals, as often as they enter the church for divine service, shall put on their red gowns, and at high mass sit before the altar of the chapel in the said conventual church, and there say fifty *Ave Marias*, five

“ *Pater Nosters*, and one *Credo*: And in like manner, in
 “ time of Vespers, to say two rosaries of the blessed Virgin ;
 “ and in their red gowns to walk at all public processions ;
 “ to leave their gowns to their successors, and not to beg
 “ under the pain of ejection, seeing they have sufficient al-
 “ lowances for their maintenance. *Anno 1541.*”

The patronage of the above mentioned St Thomas's Chapel and alms-house, in the event of the failure of certain persons nominate of the name of Creichton and their heirs, the founder appointed to devolve to the abbot and canons of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. It was however on 31st March, A. D. 1617, conveyed by the chaplains and beadmen, with consent of David Creichton of Lugtoun, the patron, to the magistrates and council of Canongate, for “ a certain sum
 “ of money, to be and remain an hospital for the use of the
 “ poor” of that burgh. And again on the 30th January 1634, it was sold to the kirk-session of Holyroodhouse as an hospital for the Canongate poor, at the disposal of that kirk-session.

In the church of Holyrood were kept several relics and bones of saints, which were produced when any public acts were expedite ; and our retours of the services of heirs still mention, “ *In capella Domini Nostri Regis.*”

At the Reformation, A. D. 1559, this church shared the same fate with almost every similar establishment in the country, in the heat of the infuriated zeal which characterised that period. A zeal which, though instigated by a noble and praise-worthy indignation against a most degrading superstition, was nevertheless frequently injudiciously exercised.* For the 18th June 1567, two days after Queen

* The following strange manifesto issued by the rulers of that time, and circulated throughout the country, tends both to shew the narrow views that influenced their proceedings, and to account for the general devastation of all religious structures built prior to the Reformation :—

“ TRAIST FRIENDS,

“ After maist hartey commendation, we pray you fail not
 “ till pass incontinent to ye kyrk of _____ (Halyrude for instance) and

Mary's imprisonment, the Earl of Glencairn laid waste the beautiful church, broke in pieces its valuable furniture, and destroyed the greatest number of its statues, and other ornaments.

When this Monastery was dissolved at the Reformation, its revenues were immense ; and lead us to infer, that if not

“ tak down y^e haill images yrof, and bryng furth tyll y^e Kirkyard and birn
 “ thaym oppingly, and syklyk cast down y^e altris and picturis, and purge y^e
 “ sayd Kyrk o’ a’ kynds o’ monuments of Idolatrie ; and this ye fail not till
 “ doe, as y^e will doe us singular empleseance, and sae committis you tyll y^e
 “ protection of God. From Edinbourogh ye xii of August MDLX.

(Signed)

“ ARGYLE,
 “ JAMES STEWART,
 “ RUTHVEN.”

It is much to be regretted that many to whom commissions of this nature were entrusted, evinced not merely an antipathy against the superstition they meant to subvert ; but also a want of discrimination between what was exclusively connected with it, and things in themselves sacred. As a lamentable instance of this we remark, that from the mansion house of Munches in Galloway, inhabited by a respectable Catholic family, a *Greek New Testament* was actually carried off and burnt on Corbely hill near Dumfries, (the modern Tophet for such sacrifices) merely because it was written “ *in ane unknown tong*,” and illuminated with a few enriched capitals. *Stat. Accd. Vol. XIII.* p. 79.

“ An act passed,” says the venerable Spottiswood, “ by the Estates, A. D. 1579, at the desire of the *General Assembly*, for demolishing whatever churches had been left undestroyed ; the effects of which were truly pitiable ; never was seen such a devastation of churches and church-buildings throughout every part of the realm. For every one made bold to lend his hand, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches were either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, or whatever else men could make money of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale. The very *sepulchres* of the dead were not spared ; the *registers* of the churches, their *Bibliothecs*, cast into the fire ; all was ruined ; and what escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity ; and the preachers animated the people to follow these barbarous proceedings, by crying out, “ That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought by the law of God to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable.”—*Spot. Ch. Hist.*

From this “ incontinent destruction,” hardly any thing was spared that could throw the smallest light upon eras prior to that event ; and but for a few mutilated chartularies, &c. we would have been left completely in the dark with regard to this interesting period of Scottish History.

the richest, it was one of the most opulent religious establishments in Scotland. According to the two historians of Edinburgh, its annual income at that time was as follows :—

By MAITLAND.

In Wheat, 27 chalders, 10 bolls.

In Bear, 40 chalders, 9 bolls.

In Oats, 34 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks.

501 capons, 24 hens, 24 salmons, 12 loads of salt, besides an unascertained number of swine; and in money £2926:8s. 6d. *Scots*.—*City Charter and Records*.

By ARNOT.

In Wheat, 442 bolls.

In Bear, 640 bolls.

In Oats, 560 bolls.

500 capons, 2 doz. hens, 2 doz. salmon, 12 loads salt; besides a number of swine, and about £250 sterling in money.

The Popish Hierarchy having been abolished in Scotland by the Reformation, and the Protestant Religion established in its stead, the superiority of the Canongate, together with the town of North Leith, part of the barony of Broughton adjoining to the Water or River of Leith, and part of the village called the Pleasants, which had formerly belonged to the canons of Holyrood, were vested at that time in the person of the Earl of Roxburgh. From him the Town Council of Edinburgh purchased these superiorities on the 18th August 1636 for the sum of 42,100 merks Scots, and obtained a charter of confirmation in their favour from King Charles I. which is dated 11th December 1639.

In the year 1607, the district belonging to this Abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John Bothwell, the commendator, (son to Adam, Bishop of Orkney) who was advanced to the peerage of the realm by the title of Lord Holyroodhouse. This title is now extinct.

Shortly after this new erection, the inhabitants of North Leith purchased from Lord Holyrood the chapel of St Ni-

nian,* the chaplain's house, tithes of the lands of Millhousefield, and of fish brought into the harbours of Leith and Newhaven ; with certain houses in North Leith, and several acres of land, of which the profits were to be applied as a maintenance for their minister, &c. " A. D. 1709, North
 " Leith was erected into a parish, wholly independent of
 " the parish and church of Holyroodhouse, out of which
 " they are taken."

When Edinburgh was erected into a bishoprick by a charter of Charles I. dated 29th September 1633, afterwards ratified by his son Charles II. this church and abbacy of Holyroodhouse were annexed to the new see, and the minister of Holyroodhouse appointed one of the prebendaries in the Cathedral of St Giles. The same charter also provided,
 " *Sexto*, The gift, grant, and mortification, to the bishop of
 " Edinburgh, and his successors, (for their rent and patri-
 " monie, and to uphold such an honourable office and bur-
 " den) of the houses, precincts, and yairds of Holyrood-
 " hous, (with the houses and tenements thereof, being con-
 " tigue and adjacent) and formerlie belonging to the Abbay
 " of Holyroodhous, with the right of superioritie, few fermes,
 " and rents pertaining of old thereto ; *viz.* the baronies of
 " Dunrode, Oldham, *alias* Whitekirk, Fairde, &c. with the
 " right and priviledge of regalitie within the lands and ba-
 " ronie of Whitekirk, and all other priviledges, profeits, and
 " immunities belonging thereto. *Item*, of the parishes there
 " rehearsed, with the manses, gleibs, church lands, fruits,
 " rents and dewties, pertaining thereto, and hail teynds,
 " parsonage and vicarage, of these churches, and other
 " churches and teynds belonging to the said Abbacie ; with
 " all the patronages pertaining thereto."———" And or-
 " daines, that the bishops (of Edinburgh) shall have the
 " sole and undoubted right of superioritie of the vassals and
 " their airs, of and within the abbacies of Holyroodhous
 " and New Abbay, whom they may enter by brieves or pre-
 " cepts of *clare constat*," &c.—*Geo. Martine's Reliquiæ Divi.*

* This Chapel was erected at the North end of the old bridge of Leith, (taken down nearly 40 years since,) by Robert Balantyne, Abbot of Holyrood, with consent of his chapter, and approbation of William, Archbishop of St Andrews, about A. D. 1493.

Andree, c. IX. § III. p. 153. Printed at St Andrews, 1797.
And Keith's Catalogue of Scots Bishops.

According to Arnot, the English Liturgy was read for 20 years in this church, (then the place of public worship for the inhabitants of Canongate, and frequented by people of all ranks,) during the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. and but for an occurrence which took place in 1639, might have continued for a longer period. The event alluded to is this :—It having been reported in the harvest of that year, that the Liturgy was to be read as usual before the Marquis of Hamilton, then at Holyroodhouse in the character of commissioner, sent by Charles I. to treat with the Covenanters, a notice was sent him by the people, that if it should be used there any more, the clergyman who officiated should most certainly be put to death. This is but one of many instances, however, of the determination of the Scots to oppose that monarch's rash attempt to force a Liturgy into the national church; and reminds us of the tumult which took place in St Giles, and other churches of Edinburgh, when compliance with Charles' command was attempted on Sunday 23d July 1637. On that occasion, neither the presence of the Nobility, Judges, and other civil authorities, nor even the solemn admonition of a venerable Bishop, could entirely quell the expression of dissatisfaction manifested by the people, or prevent the eloquence, and even the missile weapons of a much famed female presbyterian * from being exercised, to the no small annoyance of the officiating clergyman.

From the Reformation to the reign of James VII. this church had been occupied as the parish church of Canongate, as appears from a letter of that prince to his Privy Council in Scotland, dated at Windsor, 28th June 1697. This mandate orders the Magistrates of Edinburgh to deliver up the keys of this church to the Earl of Perth, the Chancellor, that it might be fitted up as a royal chapel for the use of the King's household, while residing at the adjoining Palace of Holyroodhouse, as well as for the instalment and other solemnities of the Knights of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, then lately revived.†

* Janet Geddes.

† See copy of this Letter in Maitland's History of Edinburgh, page 142.

In the meantime, the inhabitants of Canongate were ordered to accommodate themselves in Lady Yester's Church, until their present church was built for them. It was only begun however in 1688.

Having obtained possession of the conventual church, James VII. caused it to be thoroughly repaired in a sumptuous manner, for the purposes above mentioned. It was paved with marble of various colours, enriched also with armorial devices and Saxon inscriptions, equal in beauty (according to Slezer, Grose, and others,) to the fine armorial pavement in Gloucester Cathedral. A throne for the Sovereign, and 12 stalls for the Knights Companions of the Order of the Thistle, with a large and beautiful organ, were likewise erected in it. Workmen were also sent from London, to execute the statues of the Prophets and Twelve Apostles, as additional ornaments to the interior of the building. This design, however, was strenuously resisted by the citizens, and finally rendered impracticable. For, in consequence of a mass having been performed in it at that time, and the King's known attachment to Popery, they alleged that it was his intention to re-establish the rites and ceremonies of that church; and that those statues for decoration, were ultimately designed as objects of worship. The populace accordingly gave full vent to their fury, and obliged the artizans to desist from their undertaking *—They broke into the church, tore up the stalls, and setting fire to the ornamental part of the building, left only the bare walls

“ Fanatical fury,” says an elegant writer, “ and political apostacy, even went further. They violated the sacred habitations of the dead, and profaned the sepulchres of their kings. They outraged its sanctity, by tearing open the coffins that held the mouldering ashes of James V. of Magdalene of France his first queen, of the Earl of Darnley, once their monarch, and of others who had held the Scottish sceptre. Avarice maintained divided empire with religion over their minds. They sold the lead of

* Spottiswood's Ap. Slezer's, Maitland's Hist.

“ which the coffins were made! and left the bodies an un-
 “ seemly spectacle, and a degrading memorial of popular
 “ frenzy.”*

The roof of the church having become ruinous, the Barons of Exchequer, upon the representation of the then Duke of Hamilton, *heritable* keeper of the Palace, engaged an architect and mason to inspect and report upon the building. They accordingly gave in a plan and estimate for a new roof, which were approved of by the Barons, 7th August 1758, and soon after carried into effect. But instead of making the new roof of wood, and slating it, which was sufficient for the old walls to sustain, (being then upwards of 600 years old, and in a frail state,) the injudicious builders composed a huge roof of flag-stones, accompanied with a considerable quantity of stone work. The consequence was, that the walls and inner vaulting, unable any longer to sustain their new load, gave way and fell in with the roof and upper stone gallery of the church, during the night between the 2d and 3d December 1768.

“ When last we visited this stately edifice, (says Arnot,)
 “ we beheld in the middle of the chapel, the broken shafts of
 “ the columns which had been borne down by the weight of
 “ the roof, which fell in December 2, 1768, through the ex-
 “ treme avarice of a stupid architect. Upon looking into
 “ the vaults, the doors of which were open, we found that
 “ what had escaped the fury of the mob at the Revolution,
 “ became a prey to the rapacity of those who ransacked the
 “ church after it fell.

“ In A. D. 1776, we had seen the body of James V. and
 “ some others in their leaden coffins. These coffins were
 “ now stolen. The head of Queen Magdalene, which was
 “ then entire, and even beautiful, and the skull of Darnley,
 “ were then also stolen; his thigh bones however still re-
 “ main, and are proof of the vastness of his stature.”†

* Border Ant. No. VII, p. 78, &c.

† They are now deposited in the Royal Vault, which has been since repaired and secured by strong doors, the keys of which are in the custody of the Barons of Exchequer.

From the fall of the roof and walls in 1768, the church was suffered to become a prey to the ravages of time, and the large and elegant window yielded to an extraordinary tempest in 1795.

Thus fell the beautiful monastery of *Sanctæ-Crucis*, or *Holyrood*, after braving the fury of its enemies for nearly seven centuries.

While we are thus obliged to record the fatal effects of hasty zeal that revenged itself against the unconscious fabrics reared by the piety and skill of a superstitious age, and mourn over their ruins with unavailing regret, it is with no small pleasure that we now contemplate the liberal ideas of an enlightened age which have induced the Crown to protect the remains of these monuments of our ancient grandeur.

The Honourable Barons of Exchequer have of late watched over the ruins in Scotland belonging to the Crown with the most praise-worthy anxiety; and while every thing in their power has been done for the preservation of the various ancient ecclesiastical buildings, they have not been sparing of endeavours to protect from the ravages of time, and the still more destructive hand of man, the remains of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. They accordingly gave orders in the year 1816 for repairing these ruins, so as to preserve them in the precise state they were at the time; and their directions have been executed with great care, and in good taste.

I.—LIST of CHURCHES and RELIGIOUS HOUSES that were dependent upon the ABBEY of SANCTÆ CRUCIS, or HOLYROOD.

1. ST MARY'S ISLE, near Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, which was founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. or rather David I. by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and called *Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayll*. The monks were of the same or-

der of regulars as those of Holyrood, and their prior was a Lord, and member of the Scots Parliament.

2. BLANTYRE, in Clydesdale, a priory of the same order, was founded before A. D. 1296; for at that time *Frere William, Prior de Blantyr*, is mentioned as a subscriber to *Ragman's Roll, Prynn*, p. 663. Walter Stuart, commendator of this place, was Lord Privy Seal in the year 1595, and soon afterwards treasurer, upon the Master of Glamis's dismissal. He was also raised to the peerage by the title of *Lord Blantyre*, on the 10th July 1606, from whom is descended the present nobleman of that name.

3. ROWADILL, in the Isle of Harries, in Ross-shire, founded by M'Leod of Harries. It was situate on the south-east point of that island, on the sea coast, under Ben Rowadill.

4. CRUSAY, in the western isles, founded by St Columba.

5. ORONSAY, one of the western isles in the shire of Argyle, founded also by the said St Columba. It gave the title of Lord to the Earls of Islay, who are now extinct.

6. COLUNSAY, one of the western isles of Argyleshire, was an abbey, founded by the Lord of the Isles, the canons whereof were brought from Holyroodhouse. There is very little known of what took place there or in the other islands, both on account of their remote situation, and the loss of their records.—See *Spottiswood's Religious Houses annexed to Hope's Minor Practicks*.

II.—LIST OF ABBOTS, &c.

The following imperfect list which History or Tradition has now left of the Abbots and other inmates of this monastery, is still interesting and worthy of preservation.

MCXXVIII.—The first abbot was Alcucius, who relinquished his charge the following year. To him succeeded Osbert, who died A. D. MCXXIX, who was succeeded by William III. Abbot.

MCL.—Alwin is abbot of the See. (Nicl. Hist. lib. p. 353.

MCLX.—Fergus, Lord of Galloway, one of its noblest

and earliest benefactors, having sought an asylum here from the cares and troubles of a turbulent period, paid the great debt of nature within its hallowed walls. His relics were interred near to the high altar, with all the pomp and splendour of monastic solemnity.

MCLXXVIII.—William, abbot of Holyrood, is a witness to a charter granted to the abbey of Arbroath. (*Cart. Aberbro.*)

MCCVI.—John, bishop of Candida Casa, or Whithorn, in Galloway, closed a long life of religious labour and devotion in this Abbey.

MCCVII.—William being abbot of this church, John bishop of Candida Casa, relinquishing his pastoral charge, became a monk under him. Died, and was buried in the church of Holyrood, A. D. 1209.

MCCIX.—Walter Prior of Icolmkill made Abbot of Holyrood.

Jan. MCCXII. Died Walter, abbot of Holyrood, to whom succeeded William, formerly an eleve in this Abbey.

MCCXXI.—William, ejected from his pastoral office, to whom succeeded William the son of Owin, a man well esteemed and honourable ;

MCCXXVI.—On account of his age and infirmities he resigns his charge, and entered as a hermit into the island of Inchkeith ; to whom succeeded Helias, the son of Nicholai, a priest, a man devout and of good speech.

MCCXXXI.—Died Osbert, bishop of Dumblane, canon of Holyrood.

MCCXXXIX.—A grand festival held in the Abbey of Holyrood in honour of the Pope's legate.

MCCXCVI.—The abbot of Holyrood did homage to Edward I. of England, for the lands of the said abbey, in the counties of Stirling, Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Berwick. " Abbas de Sanctæ Cruce, vice comitatibus de Strivelene. " Dumfres, Edenbounge, Berwicke," &c. *Rot. Scot. e. ri. m.* 11 and 10.

MCCCLV.—Henry, abbot of Holyrood, chosen bishop of *Candida Casa*. *Chart of Dunfermline*. Consecrated by the

Archbishop of York ; is one of those chosen in the grand disputes between Bruce and Baliol, 1262. *Rymer's Feod* tom. 11, p. 555.

MCCCLXXXI.—The famous John, duke of Lancaster, died an inmate of this Monastery.

MCCCCXL.—John, bishop elect of Galloway, became an inmate of Holyrood Abbey, and was buried within its cloisters in 1448.

MCCCCLVII.—Archibaldus Craford, abbot of Holyrood, treasurer to James III. repaired the north side of the abbey, and built the flying buttresses with which it was adorned. Died in 1483.

Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood-house, who with consent of the abbot of St Andrews, built the chapel of St Ninian in North Leith, 1493.

MD.—Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood, founded an hospital at St Leonards.

MDXV.—John, abbot of Holyrood, confirms a charter to the church of Restalrig.

MDXLVI.—Robert, abbot of Holyrood, presented Prebend to the church of St Mary's in the Field.

MDLXX.—Adam Bothwell, abbot and commendator of Holyrood. He was son of Mr Francis Bothwell, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and born A. D. 1532 His mother was Janet Richardson, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick Richardson of Meldrumsheugh, burges of Edinburgh. He was preferred to the see of Orkney, by Queen Mary, on 8th October 1562, after he had been duly elected by the Chapter. He was one of the four Bishops who embraced the reformed religion : but it does not appear that he exercised any ecclesiastical jurisdiction under that government. Bishop Bothwell was the person who performed the ceremony of marriage between Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell ; and notwithstanding his having urged that junction, was one of those who persecuted that beautiful and unfortunate Princess.* He was afterwards one of the Judges

* “ The marriage was made at the Palace in *Holyroodhouse*, after sermon, “ by *Adam Bothwell*, Bishop of *Orkney*, in the great hall where the Council

of the Court of Sessions, to which he was nominated two years after his elevation to the Episcopal Dignity; and having the property of the Bishoprick of Orkney in his own person, he exchanged the greater part of it for the Abbacy in 1570 with Robert Stewart, the Queen's natural brother, after which he was designed Bishop of Orkney and Abbot of Holyroodhouse. He died on the 23d August 1593, in the 67th year of his age, and was interred near to the great altar of this church, of which he had been Abbot and Commendator for upwards of twenty years. †

The said Robert Stewart, &c. &c.

MDCVII.—John Bothwell, commendator of Holyrood, and son of Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney. He was advanced to the peerage of Scotland 20th December 1607, by the title of Lord Holyroodhouse.

MONUMENTS, &c.

One of the entrances to these interesting ruins is by a private door in the N. E. corner of the Quadrangle of the palace. In the middle of the passage leading from hence to the interior of the Abbey, is shown a flat square stone, under which the unfortunate Rizzio is said to have been buried. This, however, is merely conjectural, as one historian has pointed out, *so far as he knows*, the precise spot where this Italian musician was entombed. This stone, however, bears every mark of a Sepulchral Monument; a Shield, with Saxon characters rudely sculptured around it

“ used to sit, according to the order of the reformed religion, and not in the “ Chapel at the Mass, as was the King's marriage.”—Scott's Memoirs of Sir James Melvil, 8vo. p. 160. Edin. 1735.

† Keith's Catalogue. A. Stewart's MS. Hist. Wood's Peer. vol. i. p. 729,

may be faintly traced ; but whether relating to Rizzio is a matter of conjecture.*

Proceeding thence along the west end of the Church, the first monument we meet with is a plain *slab* elevated upon four other stones in the form of a chest, and denominated in Wales, *Kist-vaens*, and in the south of Scotland *Troughs*, from their resemblance to the figure of that vessel. This altar tomb, ornamented with the greatest simplicity, serves to point out the spot where repose the ashes of the Right Honourable Lord and Lady REAY ; and is thus inscribed :—

Under this stone,
Are laid the remains of
The late Right Honourable GEORGE LORD REAY
And ELIZABTH FAIRLEY his wife,
In the grave thus undivided,
As in life they were united,
In that Divine bond
Of Christian Faith and Love,
Which enobled their earthly affection,
By elevating each view and desire
In one undeviating course,
Towards another and a better world.

GEORGE LORD REAY died 27th February 1768,
Aged 34.

ELIZABETH LADY REAY died 10th November 1800.
Aged 61.

This stone is Inscribed, January 1810,
In token of grateful respect and affection,
By their Daughters,
The Honourable Mrs H. FULLARTON,
And the Honourable GEORGINA M'KAY,

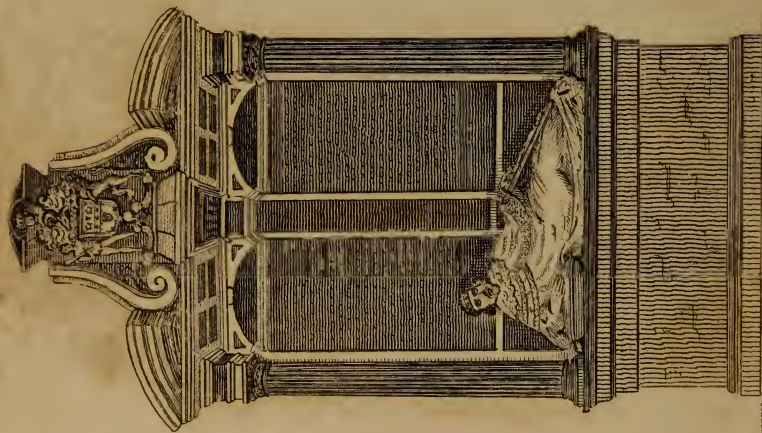
* David Rizzio was a native of Turin, a town in the north of Italy. He came here with the Ambassador from Savoy, and thus got introduced to the Scottish Court. He was employed by Queen Mary to sing *bass*, and having ingratiated himself into her favour by his almost enchanting musical powers, was, when the French secretary retired to France, appointed to fill his place.

A few yards further, in the same direction, is the vestry, within the North-west, and only remaining tower of the Church. Here is placed the magnificent Sepulchre of Robert Viscount Belhaven.

“ Among the monuments, (says Pennant when describing the Savoy Chapel, in his Survey of London, that in the chancel to the memory of the wife Sir Robert Douglas, Lord Belhaven, merits particular notice. The lady, who died A. D. 1612, is but a *secondary figure*, and placed kneeling behind her husband, dressed in a vast distended hood. Before her is his lordship, in an easy attitude, reclined, and resting on his right arm, the other hand on his sword. He is represented in armour, with a robe over it. On his head is a fillet, with a bead round the edge; a motto on his arms, “*Lock sicker.*” The sculpture is very similar to that in Holyrood Abbey, and there is great merit in the figure.* Engravings of these effigies may be seen in Pinkerton’s ‘*Inconographia Scotica.*’ The epitaph upon her ladyship’s monument, in the most hyperbolical strain of eulogy, has been printed in the 2d vol. of the new edition of Stow’s Survey, and Wood’s edition of the Peerage. Lord Belhaven was page of honour to Henry Prince of Wales; and on the death of that lamented prince was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI. and afterwards to Charles I. and was also sworn of the most honourable privy council to his Majesty. A characteristic anecdote is related of his lordship by Bishop Burnet on the authority of Sir Archibald Primrose.

“ When the Earl of Nithsdale came down to Scotland for the redemption of church lands and tithes, those who were principally concerned agreed, that if nothing could make him desist, they would fall upon him and his party and put them to death. Lord Belhaven, who was blind, desired to be placed by one of the party, of whom he might make sure. Accordingly he was seated next to the Earl of Dum-

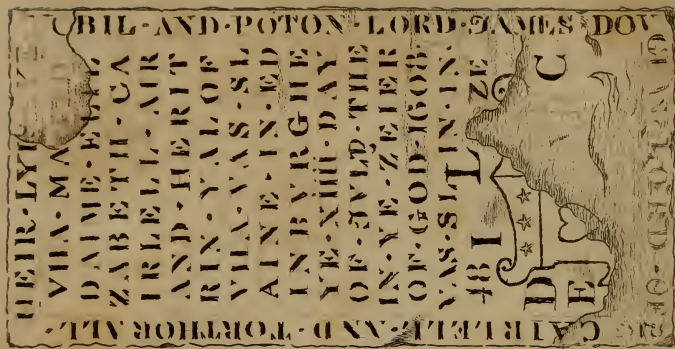
* *Vide* Pennant’s Lon. p. 202. The New View of Lon. p. 11, 402. Stow’s Lon. v. 11, 108. Wood’s Peerage, vol. I. &c.



VISIT BELHAVEN'S MONUMENT. 1639.



Stone lying on the North Side of the Chapel
upon the third window from the East.



Stone lying on the North Side of the Chapel
between the two remaining Pillars.

“ fries, whom he held fast all the time of the meeting. Being asked what he meant, he replied, that ever since the blindness came on him he was always afraid of falling, and clung fast to him that was nearest to him. In the other hand he grasped a dagger, with which he intended to have stabbed the Earl had any disorder taken place.” His lordship married Nicholas, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Moray of Abercairney, by Catharine, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tulibardine, and sister to Annabella Countess of Mar.† She died A. D. 1612, of her first child, after being eighteen months married; and both were entombed in a premature grave in the Savoy Chapel, London. His lordship died at Edinburgh, January 24, 1639, in the 66th year of his age, and was interred with great ceremony in Holyrood-Abbey, where his nephews, Sir Archibald and Sir Robert Douglasses, placed this splendid monument, to perpetuate his virtues as a man, and his steadiness as a patriot.

Upon an altar tomb (as the accompanying plate represents, No. 2.) is placed his Lordship's Statue in a recumbent posture, the right arm rests upon a cushion which seems to yield to the pressure, the left hand grasps the pommel of his sword, which hangs negligently down towards the feet. He is arrayed in his robes of state, and the flowing folds of the drapery has the ease and grace of the finest Italian statuary. His head is encircled with a Viscount's Coronet, and the whole figure certainly vies with the most finished piece of sculpture in Westminster Abbey. This stately monument is of Parian marble, brought from Italy. The columns and pediment that form the recess in which the statute is placed, are of a fancy order; the columns fluted, and the pediment open, in which is a shield, charged with the armorial bearings of his gallant ancestors, viz. *A heart crowned imperially, gules; three stars of five points, argent; three piles issuing from the chief gules*; within a double tressure flowered, and counter flowered. The shield is surmounted by a Helmet *sable*, supported on the dexter side by a naked Savage, wreathed and girdled with laurel, holding in his right hand a

† Vide Notes to Lady Mary Stewart, &c.

batton *proper*. On the sinister side by a Lion, right hand a batton *proper*. On the sinister side by a Lion, langued and rampant, *proper*. Motto, “*Tors jorr sans tache.*” The Marshalling of these arms shews his Lordship’s near relation to the Douglas’s, Earls of Morton.

Within the arched recess is placed the following classical inscription. On the one side,—

D. O. M.

Quod reliquum apud nos est, hic
conditur Roberti vicecomitis de
Belhaven, Baronis de Spot, etc.—Regi
Carolo, a Secretioribus Consiliis, et
inter familiares intimi quippe qui et
prius HENRICO VALLIÆ gratissim, ejusq.
Stabulis præfect. erat. Illio vero satis
cedente, fratri Carolo nunc rerum
potito in quæstoram domus adscitus
est, singulari favoris gradu acceptus,
re et honoribus auctus. In juventute
NICOLÆ MORAVIÆ, Abercarniæ Comarcho
nate, ad octodecim non Amplius Menses
unicæ uxoris in puerperio simul cum
foetu extinctæ, lectissimo consortio
aulico strepitu (ut morum illico et
malorum temporum pertæsus) sub-
tahens, in patriam reversus est.

ARCHIBALDUM et ROBERTUM DOUGLASIOS,
Equites auratos, primævi fratris filios,
terris et bonis præterque testamento
legavit, æqua lance divisus, hæredes
Scripsit; qui memoriæ ejus,
gratitudinis suæ

Pignus.

H. M. P. C.

On the other side,—

Ingenium, quod literis cultura
non implevit ragacitate natura

Supplevit ;
 indolis bonitate et candore nulli
 cessit. Facile succendi, at, dum loquimur,
 facilius defervescere :
 ei in moribus, quod æque ab omnibus
 vix acciperetur, unicum
 erat.

Fide in Regem, Pietate in patriam,
 Officiis in Amicos, Charitate in
 Egenos, nulli secundus ;
 cui in prosperis modus et comitas,
 in adversis Constantia et Magna-
 nimitas, ad Supremum usque diem
 invaluere.

Obiit Edinburgi prid. Idus Januarii,
 Anno ob incarnatione MESSIÆ
 Supra CI^o. I^oCXXXIX.
 Ætatis vero
 ultra Clymaticum magnum,
 Tertio.

TRANSLATED.

Here are interred the remains of Robert Lord Viscount Belhaven, Baron of Spot, &c. Counsellor to King Charles, and most intimately in favour with him, because formerly he had been most dear to Henry Prince of Wales, and Master of his horse. But he being dead, and Charles his brother now reigning, he was made Chamberlain to the king's household, and entertained with a singular degree of favour, and advanced to great honours and wealth. In his youth he enjoyed the sweet society of Nicholas Murray, daughter to the Baron of Abercainey, his only wife ; who lived with him not above 18 months, and died in child-bed with her child. When grievous old age came upon him, (as weary of bad times and customs,) withdrawing himself from the noise of the court, he returned to his country. He nominated Sir Archibald and Sir Robert Douglasses, baronets, sons to his eldest brother, to be his heirs, dividing equally amongst them all his lands and goods, except some legacies ; and they erected this monument to his memory as a token of their gratitude.

Nature supplied in him by sagacity, what his mind wanted of education. He was inferior to none in a good capacity and candour. He would soon be angry, but was as soon calmed. This is one thing he had in his life, which scarcely could be alike acceptable to all; for loyalty towards his prince, love to his country, kindness to his relations, and charity to the poor, he was singular. In prosperity he was meek and moderate; in adversity his constancy and magnanimity prevailed to his very end. He died at Edinburgh the 12th day of January, and from the incarnation of the Messiah 1669, and of his age 63, being the third year above his great climacteric.

“ Proceeding along the north aisle of the church, over a pavement rich in Saxon characters and armorial bearings, though now much dilapidated, we meet with the tombs of those who had formerly been deposited within its consecrated walls. The first, a little from the vestry door, is supposed to have belonged to Sir George Sterline of Keir. The following inscription was perfect in the time of Monteith, who has copied it into his “ Theatre of Mortality ;” though little, or almost none of it, can now be made out.

D. O. M.

Here lyeth Dam *Margaret Ross*, daughter to *James Lord Ross*; and Dam *Margaret Scot*, daughter to *Walter Lord Buccleugh*, and sister to *Walter Scot Earl of Buccleugh*. She was married to Sir *George Sterline of Keir*, knight, and chief of his name; and having lived a pattern and paragon for piety, and debonairitie, beyond her sex and age, when she had accomplished 17 years, she was called from this transitory life to that eternal, 10th March MDCXXXIII. She left behind her only one daughter, *Margaret*, who, in her pure innocency, soon followed her mother, the 11th day of May thereafter, when she had been 12 months shewn to this world, and here lyeth near unto her interred.

D. Georgius Sterline de Keir, eques auratus; familæ princeps, conjugi dulcissimæ poni curavit, MDCXXXIII.

At each corner below five roses, two and two, and one in the centre with a scroll above, bearing over each compartment the following words : “ *Mors scientibus arquat.*”

And below is the following inscription :

“ Though *marble, porpherie, and mourning touch*
 May praise these spoils, yet can they not so much
 For beauty, last, and fame, this stone doth close
 One, earth's delight, Heaven's care, a spotless rose.
 And shouldst thou Reader, but vouchsafe a tear
 Upon it, other flowers will soon appear.
 Sad *violets and hyacinths* which grow
 With marks of grief, a public loss to shew.

Stone farther east :

Heir lyis an honorable voman callit Margaret Erskin,
 lady Alerdes and Dame, xyii Jvly 1599.

On a neat monument near the two remaining pillars on the North side, the following is inscribed upon an elliptical marble tablet, inserted in the stone.

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 The Right Honourable
 Eleanora
 Dowager Lady Saltoun,
 Widow of
 George Lord Saltoun,
 Who died on the 13th,
 And was interred here
 On the 18th day of September 1800.
 In the 70th year of her age.

Next the wall betwixt the pillars, on a plain stone, lying on the ground, placed over the remains of the Earl of Selkirk, inscribed as follows :

Dunbar Douglas,
 Earl of Selkirk,
 Born 1st December 1722,
 Died 24th May 1799.

Lying on the south of the above:

Heir lyis ane Honest Man Robert Votherspone, burgis and
deacon of ye Hammermen in ye Canogait. R. V. 1520.

A little to the east of the above monuments, the following
inscription appears.

Under this stone lye the remains
of
The Honourable John Maule, Esq.
Thirty-two years one of the
Barons of Exchequer,
Scotland.
Died the 2d of July 1781.
Aged 75 years.

Still farther east,

To the memory of
John Woodford, Esq.
Late Lieutenant Colonel
Of the North Fencibles or
Gordon Highlanders,
Who died the 18th April 1800,
Aged years.

On a stone lying beside the former, but towards the
south,—

The Right Honourable
Lady Elizabeth Wemyss,
Widow of the late Honourable
James Wemyss of Wemyss,
And sister to
William, late Earl of Sutherland,
Died on the 24th January 1803,
Aged 64 years.

The intermediate stones seem to have been placed over the graves of the more opulent citizens of the burgh of Canon-gate, who were formerly interred here during the time of Episcopacy in Scotland.

Between the two remaining columns in this direction, we meet with the tombstone of James Douglas, Lord Carlisle, and Totherwald, and his spouse Agnes Carlyle, heiress of that *ilk*.* The inscription goes round the border of the stone first, then proceeds regularly across the body of it in Roman characters, and may be read as follows: *See Engraving*.

INSCRIPTION.

“ Heir lyis ye nobil and poten Lord, James Dovglas,
 “ Lord of Cairlell, and Torthorall, vha marrid Daime Elie-
 “ zabeth Cairlell, air and heritrix yalof; vha vas slaine in
 “ Edinburghe ye xiiii day of Ivly, the in ye zeier of God
 “ 1608. vas slain in 48 ze. L. I. D. E. C.”

His Lordship was killed in an affray on the streets of Edinburgh, July 14th 1608, in the 48th year of his age. Under the inscription is enchased upon an antique shield, the patent arms of the House of Douglas, quartered with those of the noble family of *Carlisle* and *Tortherwald*; viz. beneath a *chief* charged with three *pellets*, a *saltier proper*; the crest resembled a rose, but which is undoubtedly a star of the first order.

A little to the north-east is erected a very handsome monument to the memory of George Wishart, Bishop of the diocese of Edinburgh. He was descended from the family of Logie in Angus; he was first ordained minister in North Leith, and deposed A. D. 1638, for refusing to take the

* “ The lineal descendant and representative of this once illustrious family,
 “ is Mr Carlyle, Advocate, Edinburgh. The domains are now in possession
 “ of the most noble the Marquis of Queensberry.”

Note by the Rev. *Henry Duncan* of Ruthwell, to the Description of the Ancient Town of Totherwald.

Covenant. Several correspondence having been detected between him and the royalists, he was frequently plundered of all his goods, and reduced to the greatest hardships, being thrown prisoner into *The Thieves' Hole*, one of the most abominable cells of the old tolbooth of Edinburgh. On his delivery from this cruel persecution, he went beyond seas, and accompanied the gallant Marquis of Montrose, in quality of his chaplain. After the fall of his illustrious patron, he was appointed chaplain to Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, sister to Charles I. with whom he came over into England, A. D. 1660, to visit her royal nephew, Charles II. after his happy restoration. Shortly after this, Mr Wiseheart had the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne conferred upon him, where he was greatly venerated for his unshaken fidelity. On the restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland, he was preferred to the see of Edinburgh, into which he was consecrated 1st June 1662, at St Andrews, where he continued till his death, A. D. 1671,* and was buried in this abbey church.

This reverend prelate was a person of a very pious and benevolent disposition ; and having been himself a prisoner, is reported every day at dinner to have sent off the first mess, after blessing, to the prisoners.

He wrote the History of the War in Scotland, under the conduct of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, in elegant Latin, under the title of “ *J. G. De rebus auspiciis serenissimi et potentissimi Caroli, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, et cet. Sub imperio illustrissimi Jacobi Montisrosarum, Marchionis, Comites de Kincardin, &c. supremi Scotiæ gubernatoris, Anno MCXLIV. et duobus sequentibus, preclare gestis, commentarius. Interprete, A. S.* ”

“ *Pars secunda, de ejusdam Marchionis rebus gestis, ab Anno MDCXLVII. et MDCL.* ”†

His arms are finely cut over the top of an arched recess ; viz. on a shield a Bishop's mitre, with a pastoral staff and

* Keith's Cat. 30.

† MS. in Bib. Senat. Colleg. &c.

cross of coral, *saltier* ways ; motto, “ *Pro deo ut Patria ;*”
beneath is the following inscription :

Hic recubat celebris Doctor Sophocardius * alter,
Entheus ille Σοφος καρδιος Agricola. †
Orator fervore pio, facundior olim
Doctiloquis rapiens pectora dura modis.
Ternus ut Antistes Wiseheart, ita ternus Edinem,
Candoris columen nobile, semper idem.
Plus octogenis hinc gens Sophocardia lustris
Summis hic mitris claruit, atque tholis :
Dum cancellarius regni Sophocardius, idem,
Præsul erat Fani, Regulæ, Sanctæ, tui. ‡
Atque ubi pro regno, ad Norham, contendit avito
Brussius, indomita mente manuque potens ;
Glasuus Robertus erat Sophocardius alter,
Pro patria, qui se fortiter opposuit. §
Nec pacis studiis Gulielmo, animisve Roberto,
Agricola inferior, cætera forte prior ;
Excelsus sine fastu animus, sine fraude benignus,
Largus qui miseris, intemerata fides.
Attica rarafides ; constantia raraque nullis
Expugnata, licet mille petita, malis.
In regem, obsequii exemplar, civisque fidelis,
Antiquam venerans, cum probitate, fidem.
Omnibus exutum ter, quem proscrip̄tio carcer,
Exilium, lustris non domuere tribus,
Ast reduci CAROLO plaudunt ubi regna Secundo,
Doctori Wiseheart insula plaudit ovans.
Olim ubi captivus, squalenteque carcere læsus,
Annos ter ternos, præsul honorus obit.

* *Sophocardius* Wiseheart or Wishart, the true name is *Guiscard* ; they were descended from the Guiscards of Normandy, and came with Baliol their countryman.—Vide Irvine’s Mem. Scot. p. 228.

† Vide Hist. Spots. p. 76. anno 1544.

‡ Anno 1271. Ibid. p. 46.

§ Anno 1279. Ibid. p. 48 and 113.

Vixit Olympiadas ter quinas ; Nestoris annos
 Vovit Edina : obitum Scotia mœsta dolet.
 Gestaque Montrosei, Latio celebrato Cothurno :
 Quantula (proh) tanti sunt monumenta viri !

TRANSLATED.

“ Another famous Doctor Wiseheart, here
 Divine George Wiseheart lies, as may appear ;
 Great orator, with eloquence and zeal,
 Whereby on hardest hearts he did prevail.
 Three Wisehearts, Bishops, so the third was he,
 When Bishop of fair Ed'nburgh's diocie.
 Candour in him was noble ; free of stain ;
 In cases all, the same he did remain.—'
 Above four hundred years great *Wiseheart's* name,
 For honours, has pure and untainted fame ;
 While one thereof both purse and mitre bore,
 Chancellor and Bishop near St Andrew's choir ;
 And when brave *Bruce* did for his nation plead,
 At Norham, with undaunted hand and head,
 Then Robert Wiseheart sat in Glasgow's chair,
 With courage for his bounty singular.
 To these great *George* was not inferior
 In peace, and was elsewhere superior.
 High, without pride ;—his bounty had no guile,
 His charity to th' poor nought could defile,
 His loyalty untainted—faith most rare,
 Athenian faith, was constant every where.
 And though a thousand evils did controul,
 None could o'ercome his high and lofty soul—
 To King and Country he was faithful still ;
 Was good and just, ev'n from a constant will.
 Thrice spoil'd and banish'd, for full fifteen years,
 His mind unshaken,—cheerful still he bears
 Deadly proscription, nor the nasty gaol
 Could not disturb his great seraphic soul.
 But when the nation's King, CHARLES the second blest
 On his return from sad exile to rest ;

They then received great *Doctor Wiseheart*—**HE**
 Was welcome made, by church and laity ;
 And where he had been long in prison sore,
 He nine years Bishop, did them good therefor.
 At length he dy'd in honour ; where his head
 To much hard usage was accustomed.
 He liv'd 'bove seventy years—and Edinburgh town
 Wish'd him old *Nestor's* age, in great renown ;
 Yea Scotland, sad with grief, condol'd his fall,
 And to his merits gave just funeral.
 Montrose's acts, in Latin forth he drew ;
 Of *one* so great, ah ! monuments so few."

On the east side of Bishop Wiseheart's monument, a small neat cenotaph, with pillars of the Corinthian order, is placed to perpetuate the memory of George 19th Earl of Sutherland. On the top are placed the paternal arms of this illustrious house, quartered with the various noble families to which they are allied, viz. *Gules, three stars within a border, or charged with a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered*, (as a mark of the royal descent of the family from King Robert I.) Crest, *a cat sejant proper, on the other department of the shield quarterly first and fourth ; barry of eight argent, and gules, surmounted by a cross floree, second and third ; azure, three laurel leaves erect ; crest, a wolf passant ; motto, "Franza non flectes."* On the pillars are placed within circles coronets of several of the nobility of Scotland, from whom they deduce their maternal lineage ; particularly, *Gordon, Lennox, Elphinstone, Perth, and Eglintoune*.



D. G. V. SUTHERLANDIÆ.

Memoriæ illustrissimi Domini, Georgii Sutherlandiæ et Strathnaverniæ, &c. Dynastæ ; Sutherlandiæ et Strathnaverniæ, jure hæreditario ; Vicecomitis ac regalitatis Domini ; ex sigilli magni custodibus unius ; Regi Gulielmo a secre-

tioribus consiliis, decimi noni comitis recta linea oriundi ab ALLAN Sutherlandiæ Thano; quem Milcolumbo tertio, hæredi legitimo regnum restituere conantem, e medio sustulit MACBETHUS; cum tyrannidem occupasset, circum annum æræ CHRISTIANÆ MLVII. Hoc famæ perennis monumentum deflens posuit vidua, JOANNO VEMIA, filiarum DAVIDIS, comitis, Vemii, natu maxima; quæ huic comiti peperit JOANNEM, nunc Sutherlandiæ comitem, et ANNAM ARBUTHNOTI vicecomitissam; priori vero marito, ARCHIBALDO ANGUSIÆ comiti, filio Marchionis Duglassiorum natu maximo, ARCHIBALDUM Forfaro comitem, et MARGARETAM vicecomiti, de KINGSTOUN, in matremonium datam. Quinque alii hujus Dominæ liberi impueres decesserunt.

Natus in arce sua, de Dornach, 2do, Novembris, MDCXXXIII, denatus Edinburgi 4to Martii, A. D. MDCCIII.

THAT IS,

To the memory of the most illustrious Lord George Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver, &c. heritable Sheriff of said lands, and lord of the regality thereof; one of the Keepers of the Great Seal, under the most renowned Prince KING WILLIAM, one of the Lords of Privy Council, and the 19th Earl descended in a right line from ALLAN, Thane of Sutherland, whom MACBETH, in the rage of his usurping tyranny, about the year of Christ 1057 made away with for endeavouring to restore the Kingdom to MALCOLM III. lawful heir to the Crown. His mournful widow JEAN WEMYSS, eldest daughter to David Earl of Wemyss, erected this monument of everlasting fame.

To the defunct Earl she brought forth John, now Earl of Sutherland, and Anne, Viscountess of Arbuthnot. And to her former husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, eldest son to the Marquis of Douglas, she brought forth Archibald, Earl of Forfar, and Margaret, given in marriage to the Viscount of Kingstoun. Five other children of the said Lady Dowager died in their nonage. The Earl himself was born in his own

Castle of Dornoch, 2d November 1633, and died at Edinburgh, 4th March 1703.

Here are also deposited the remains of William, 21st Earl of Sutherland, and his amiable Countess Mary, daughter of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, Kirkcudbright. His Lordship died at Bath, June 16th 1766, just after he had completed his 31st year ; and the Countess, June 1st 1766, in her 26th year, 16 days before the Earl fell a victim to his disorder.

“ They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
And in their *deaths* they were not divided.”

The bodies of this illustrious and affectionate pair were brought to Scotland, and interred in one grave in Holyrood Abbey, 9th August 1766.

“ Beauty and birth a transient being have ;
Virtue alone can triumph o’er the grave.”

Between this and the east wall, is the Countess of Eglington’s monument, originally a most beautiful structure, though now miserably dilapidated. The following inscription, though nearly obliterated, is placed within an arched recess :

D. I. H.

Here lyes ane Nobil and maist
vertuous Ladie, Deame Jeane
Hamilton, Countas of Eglington,
Dochter to JAMES Duke
of Schattillarot, sometyme
Governor of this Realme.
She deceast in December
MDXCVI.

Two yards south from this monument, is placed a plain slab with the following inscription :

Elizabeth Clavering,
Aged 10.
Died 29th June 1799.

On the east end of the Abbey, over some fine carved Gothic niches, is placed a small neat marble cippus, and four stones placed in the ground, with the letters HEH, to the memory of Henrietta Drummond, daughter of George Hay Drummond, Esq. son of the Archbishop of York, with a very elegant classical epitaph, as follows :

“ Sacred
To the Memory of
Henrietta Elizabeth Hay,
Daughter of
The Reverend George Hay Drummond,
Son of Robert Archbishop of York,
Who departed this life
Nov. 28, 1802,
In the Sixteenth year of her age.

“ Too pure and perfect still to linger here,
Cheer'd with seraphic visions of the blest,
Smiling, she dried a tender father's tear,
And poured her spirit forth upon his breast.

“ He bends not o'er the mansion of the dead,
Where loveliness and grace in ruins lie ;
In sure and certain hope, he lifts his head,
And *faith* presents her in her native sky.”

A few yards towards the centre of the church, a plain slab is erected to the memory of Mary Dunbar, widow of

Lord Basil Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Selkirk, inscribed as under :—

MARY DUNBAR,
Widow of
Lord Basil Hamilton.
Died May 1760,
Aged 86 years.

The fate of this illustrious nobleman, (Lord Basil Hamilton) was truly lamentable. In the autumn of 1701, he fell an untimely victim to his humanity. His servant, endeavouring to ford the *Minnoch*, a mountain torrent in Galloway, then much swelled by a sudden rain, when in the emphatic language of the country it was “*Jawing a brown speat*,” the servant was dismounted; Lord Basil rushed in and seized him; but the awful force of the torrent swept both man and horse to a watery grave, in sight of his lamenting brother, the amiable Earl of Selkirk, and several unavailing spectators.*

Between this and the royal vaults, a neat monumental stone, with fluted pilasters and carved roses, is erected to the memory of Thomas Lowes, Esq. of Ridley Hall in Northumberland. A remarkable example of the instability of all human greatness, as we learn from the tenor of this inscription :—

Here lies the body of
Thomas Lowes, Esq.
Late of Ridley Hall,
In the county of Northumberland;
One instance among thousands,
Of the uncertainty of human life,

* Garstair's State Papers. Scots Magazine for 1740.

And the instability of earthly possessions
And enjoyments.

Born to ample property,
He for several years experienced
A distressing reverse of fortune ;
And no sooner was he restored to
His former affluence,
Than it pleased divine providence
To withdraw this together with his life.

READER,

Be thou taught by this,
To seek those riches which never can fail ;
And those pleasures
Which are at God's right hand
For evermore ;
The gracious gift of God,
And to be enjoyed through faith
In JESUS CHRIST, our Saviour.

An only Daughter, over whom the deceased
Had long watched with the tenderest care,
And many friends, who admired
His liberal and generous mind, unite
In deploring his loss.
He departed this Life
On the 18th day of September,
In the year of our Lord 1812, and
In the 61st year of his Age.



In the south-east corner is situated

The Royal Vault,

Strongly secured with a grated iron door. It is destitute of ornament ; and in external appearance is not calculated to excite the idea of royal magnificence.

Here are deposited the remains of

1. David II. King of Scotland, who had meditated, along with the rest of the christian princes, an expedition to the Holy-land, “ *Ad dominandum paganorum ferocitatem,*” but died without accomplishing his purpose, in the Castle of Edinburgh, on 7th May 1370, in the 47th year of his age, and 39th of his reign, and was buried near to the high altar, in the monastery of the Holy-rood.

Joannis Fordun has left a most elaborate epitaph to his memory, which would appear to have been inscribed upon his sepulchre, beginning as follows:—

“ *Hic Rex sub lapide David inclitus est tumulatus,*

“ Here lies the renowned King David under this stone.”*

2. King James II. of Scotland, who was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh, August 3, 1460, in the 30th year of his age, and 23d of his reign.

3. Prince Arthur, third son of James IV. (who was slain at the battle of Floddenfield); he died in the Castle of Edinburgh, 15th July 1510, aged nine months.

4. James V. of Scotland; he died at his palace of Falkland 14th December 1542, in the 31st year of his age, and 30th of his reign.

5. † Magdalen, Queen of James V. and daughter of Francis

* Vide *Scotochronicon*, v. 11. p. 380. Ruddiman's Notes. Hearnes' MS. Buchan. *Hist. Rerum Scotticorum*, lib. ix. Barbour's *Hist. Met.*!

† “ The King and Queen being arrived at Leith, upon the 29th of May, in the year 1537, it is reported, that after the Queen (Magdalen) put her foot upon the shore, upon her knees she kissed the ground, praying for all happiness to the countrey and people. Never a Queen in soe short a tyme was soe beloved of her husband, nor sooner made conquiests of the hearts of her subjects; but she lived not many weeks eftir her arryveall in Scotland, when, of a fever she contracted in June, she departed this life in July thereafter.”—(*Hist. of Scot.*) “ She was burryed, (says Drummond,) with the grttest

I. King of France; she died 10th July 1537, in the 17th year of her age, universally lamented.*

mourning Scotland ever till that tyme was participand of, in the church of Holyrude-house, near to King James the Second."—*Memorie of the Sommer-valliz*, vol. 1. p. 390, l. Piscottie's Hist. p. 159.

* The best and most authentic account of the Regalia Sepultura is to be found in a MS note of a search made for that purpose, preserved in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, and is as follows, viz. "Upon ye xxiv. of January MDCLXXXIII. by procurement of ye Bischop of Dumblayne, I went into ane vault in ye south-east corner of ye Abbey church of Halyrude-house, and yr. were present, ye Lord Strathnaver and E. Forfare, Mr Robert Scott, minister of ye Abbey, the Bishop of Dumblayn, and some uthers. Wee viewed ye body of King James ye Fyft of Scotland. It lyeth withine ane wodden coffin, and is coveret wyth ane lead coffin. There seemed to be haire upon ye head still. The body was two lengths of my staf, with two inches more, that is twae inches and mare above twae Scots elnes; for I measured the staf with ane elnwand efterward.

"The body was coloured black with ye balsom that preserved it, which was lyke melted pitch. The Earl of Forfare tooke the measure with his staf lykewayes. There was plates of lead, in several long pieces, louse upon and about the coffin, which carried the following inscription, as I took it from before the bishop and noblemen in ye isle of ye church:—

ILLVSTRIS SCOTORVM, REX JACOBVS EJVS NOMINIS V. ETATIS
SUE ANNO XXXI: REGNI VERO XXX: MORTEM OBIIT IN
PALACIO DE FALKLAND 14 DECEMBRIS. ANNO D—NI MDXLII.
CVJVS CORPVS HIC TRADITVM EST SEPVLTVRE.

"Next ye south wall, in a smaller arch, lay a shorter coffin with ye teeth in ye skull.

"To the little coffin in the narrow arch, seemeth to belong this inscription made out of long pieces of lead in the Saxon character:

MAGDELENA FRANCESCE REGIS FRANCIE
Primo-genita Regina Scotie, Sponsa Jacobi V.
Regis. A. D. MDXXXVII. OBIIT.

"There was ane piece of a lead crown, upon the syde of whilk I saw two floor de leuces gilded; and upon ye north syde of ye coffin lay two children, none of the coffins a full elne long, and one of them lying within ane wod chest, the other only the lead coffin.

"Upon the south syde, next the Kyng's body, lay an grete coffin of lead, with the body in it. The muscles of the thigh seemed to be entire; the body

6. Arthur Duke of Albany, second son of James V. died at Stirling, and was interred beside his illustrious parent in the Abbey of Holyrood, aged eight days. *

7. Henry Lord Darnley, murdered 10th February 1567, in the 21st year of his age.

8. Jane Countess of Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyle, natural daughter of James V. by Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Carmichael. She was at supper with her sister, Queen Mary, when the blood of Rizzio was shed at her feet, 9th March 1566. She stood sponsor for Queen Elizabeth, at the baptism of James VI. for which she was afterwards condemned by the Presbyterian clergy, to do public penance in the church of St Giles at Edinburgh. † Dying without issue, she was inclosed in one of the richest coffins ever seen in Scotland, the compartments and inscriptions being all of solid gold, and was interred beside her royal relatives.

In this vault are also deposited the remains of the Duchess de Gramont, one of the blood royal, at least one of the nobles of that unfortunate dynasty of the family of the Bourbons, who remained for a considerable time in exile in this country, many of whom had apartments assigned them by the British Government, in the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

not so long as King James the Fyft, and ye balsam stagnating in sum quantity at the foote of the coffin; there appeared no inscription upon ye coffin.

“ And at ye east syde of the vaults which was at ye feet of ye other coffins, ay a coffin, with the skull sawen in two, and ane inscription in small letters, gilded upon a square of ye lead coffin, making it to be ye boyde of *Dame Jane Stewart, Countesse of Argyle*, MDLXXXV, or thereby, for I do not well remember ye yeare. The largest coffin, I suld suppose to be that of Lord Darnley's, and the short coffin, Queen Magdalen's.”—MS. in Bib. Ad. VV. III.

* Pink's Hist. II. 371.

† Dalryell's Scot. Poems, v. 1. p. 26—27.

Inscription on a brass plate on the lid of the coffin :—

Louise Francoise Gabrielle Aglae
de Polignac,
Duchess de Grammont.
Nea Paris le 7 Mai
1768 ;
Morte le 30 Mars
1803.

Next to the Royal Vault is the burial place of the family of Roxburgh, in which is interred,

Jane Countess of Roxburgh, daughter of Patrick, third Lord Drummond. She was a lady of the finest accomplishments, and was on that account preferred with universal approbation to the important office of Governess to the children of James VI. which she executed with applause and satisfaction. She died October 7, 1643, and was interred in this vault. Her funeral was appointed for the rendezvous of the Royalists, who projected that opportunity of assembling to massacre the chief Covenanters ; but found their number too inconsiderable for the attempt. *

On the front of the third pillar from the east end is placed a small plain tablet, to the memory of Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney and Shetland. His arms are cut within a circular tressure, beneath which is the following classical inscription :—

ADAMUS BOTHUELIUS.

Hic reconditus jacet Nobilissimus vir
DOMINUS ADAMUS BOTHUELIUS, Episcopus

* Vide Laing's Hist. iii. p. 244. Gent. Mag. Feb, 1790.

Orcadum et Zethlandiæ : Commendatarius Monasterii
Sanctæ Crucis ; Senator et Consiliarius
 Regius : Qui obiit anno ætatis suæ 67,
 23 die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini, 1593.

EPITAPHIUM.

Nate Senatoris magni ; magne ipse Senator ;
 Magni Senatoris, triplice laude, parens ;
 Tempore cujus opem poscens ecclesia sensit ;
 Amplexa est cujus cura forensis opem ;
 Vixisti ex animi voto : Jam plenus honorum ;
 Plenus opum, senii jam quoque ; plenus, obis
 Sic nihil urna tui, nisi membra senilia celat ;
 Teque vetat virtus, vir tua magne mori.
 J. fælix Mortem requiæ superato suprema,
 Sic Patriæ et liberis, fama perennis erit,
 Æternum vive, atque vate.

M. H. R.

TRANSLATED.

Here lies interred a most noble man, LORD ADAM BOTHWELL, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland ; Commendator of the Monastery of the Holy Cross, Senator of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council ; who died in the 67th year of his age, 23d day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1593.

EPITAPH.

Thy praise is triple sure ; thyself, thy Sire,
 Thy Son, all Senators, whom men admire.
 The stagg'ring state by thee was quickly stay'd.
 The troubled church from thee got present aid.
 Thou livedst at thy wish ; thy good old age
 In wealth and honours, took thee off the stage.
 Thine aged corpse interred here now lie,
 Thy virtues great, forbid your name to die.

Go happy soul ! and in thy last repose,
 Vanquish thou death, and all its fatal blows ;
 Thy fragrant fame shall thus eternal be,
 Unto thy country and posterity.

In the centre of the southern aisle, is erected a plain altar tomb, to perpetuate the virtues of the illustrious Isabella Countess-Dowager of Errol, with this filial inscription :—

In Memory
 of
 ISABELLA,
 Countess-Dowager of Errol,
 Daughter
 Of Sir Will. Carr of Etall, Bart.
 And widow of James 14th Earl of Errol,
 Whose life was passed
 In the discharge of all the duties
 Which Religion prescribes ;
 And closed
 In all the hopes which it inspires !
 This stone is inscribed
 By her grateful and affectionate Daughter,
 AUGUSTA CARR, Countess of Glasgow.
 She was born March 31, 1742,
 And died Nov. 3, 1808.

Next the Countess of Errol's Monument.

Ann Mercer,
 Wife of
 Richard Mercer, Esq.
 Of the Kingdom of Ireland,
 Who died on the 28th of November,

Was interred here
On the 4th of December
1802.

On the south wall, opposite to the middle distance between the third and fourth pillars from the east end, is Hay of Easter Kennet's monument, thus inscribed :—

Hic jacet Alexander Hay, de Easter Kennet, Clericus
Registri ; qui obiit 19 Septembris, *A. D.* 1594.

West a little from the above, under a plain slab, lies—

The Honourable Mary Murray,
Daughter of
Lord Edward Murray,
Died
On the 19th December 1804,
Aged 70 years.

In the south aisle of the Church, between the fourth and fifth pillars from the west, and immediately below the fifth window from the east, in the south wall, is a very neat carved stone over the remains of Bailie Hunter and his lady. He is supposed to have been of the family of Polmood in Peeblesshire ; and the arms of that family are sculptured on the stone, around which is this inscription :

Heir lyes
Thomas Hunter,
Baillie in Edinburgh,
and
Kathrine Norman,
His Spouse,
MDCIX.

The south aisle of the Abbey church is paved with grave-stones, in a manner similar to the north aisle. Many of them are highly interesting and beautiful, being covered with sculptures of Saxon characters and armorial bearings, and certainly worthy of preservation.

In this church were also deposited the remains of the following illustrious personages; but whose monuments have either been destroyed, or who have never had any erected to their memory.

Fergus, Lord or Prince of Galloway, the father of an illustrious house, and who long withstood the power of the Scottish monarchy. He was the leader of his countrymen in the battle of the Standard, *A. D.* 1138. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. of England; but having opposed Malcolm IV. in his nonage, was forced to seek an asylum within the walls of Holyrood, where he died, and was interred with all the pomp of monastic solemnity, *A. D.* 1161.*

John, Bishop of Candida Casa, or Whitehorn in Galloway, was contemporary with Allan, the Constable of Scotland, *A. D.* 1189.† He is styled by Fordun: “Johannes Galveia insula sublimatus est.” He became a monk in the Abbey of Holyrood, *A. D.* 1206, and died *A. D.* 1209.‡

David Fleming, Lord Biggar and Cumbernauld, having attended Prince James of Scotland to the Bass, in February 1405. After seeing him safe on board the vessel that was to convey him to France, he was on his return home attacked and killed at Longherdmanstone, a few miles west from Edinburgh, by James Douglas of Balveny, afterwards seventh Earl of Douglas, and was interred in this Abbey Church, where was a splendid monument to his memory, destroyed by the infuriated soldiery, in the Cromwell usur-

* Vide Yorke's Union of Honour, p. 9. Chart. Sanct. Cruc.

† Chart. of Kelso.

‡ Chron. Maelros. Monast. Angle Scotochron. lib. ix. Keith's Catalogue.

pation. His virtues, and place of sculpture are thus narrated by the metrical Prior of Lochleven.

“ Sence Davy Fleming of Cumbernald,
 “ Lord, a Knycht baith stout and bald,
 “ Trowit and livit wel with the Kyng,
 “ This like gude and gentil Knycthe,
 “ That was baith manfu’ leid and wychte
 “ Mes cruely mangled in hys blude,
 “ And now is laid in Halyrude.” *

He granted an annual rent of 25 merks sterling out of his lands at Biggar, to the monks of this Abbey, “ pro saluti animi sempiterni.”—Chart. Sanct. Crucis.

John, Bishop elect of Galloway, became an inmate in this house, *A. D.* 1440, and was interred within its cloisters in 1448. †

Archibald Crawford, Abbot of Holyrood, and treasurer to James III. He spent the greatest part of his princely income in beautifying this stately church, though neither tomb nor inscription remain to testify to the world that such virtue did exist. ‡

George Douglas, natural son of Archibald Earl of Angus, was consecrated Bishop of Moray, *A. D.* 1573, and after remaining 16 years in that see, he died, and was interred in the cloisters of Holyrood.

Andrew Fairfowl, son of John Fairfowl of the town of Anstruther, was first chaplain to the Earl of Rothes, then Minister at North Leith, and afterwards at Dunse in Berwickshire. It is reported, that King Charles II. having heard him preach several times, when he was in Scotland in 1650, was pleased, upon his restoration, to enquire after Mr Fairfowl, and accordingly preferred him to the see of Glasgow, 14th November 1661, where he was specially consecrated the ensuing year. These ecclesiastical honours

* Wyntons’s Cronykill, II. 412.

† Spot. Bat. of Bishops Monast. Ang.

‡ King’s MSS. and Keith’s Catalogue.

he did not long enjoy, having sickened the very day of riding the Parliament, in November 1663, and died a few days after. He was interred on the 11th of the same month in the Abbey church of Holyroodhouse, universally regretted of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. *

The Honourable Francis Hay, second son of Francis 8th Earl of Errol, by Lady Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of William Earl of Morton. He died March 14, 1632, aged 34, and lies buried in the nave of the Monastery of Holyroodhouse. † Also,

The Honourable Lady Francis Hay, daughter of James 14th Earl of Errol, died at Edinburgh, 29th August 1806, in the 34th year of her age, and is here interred.

Judge Smith, one of the English Commissioners during the Protectorate of the Duke of Somerset, died at Enderness (Inverness) October 6. His corpse was brought to Edinburgh, and interred in the Abbey Church, 12th October 1657, by torch light. ‡

“James Sommerville of Drum,” a Lieutenant-Colonel in the French and Venetian service, twentieth in descent from Schir Gualtier de Sommervil, “and tenth Lord of that Ilk, died at Edinburgh, January 3, 1677, in the 82d year of his age, and was interred by his ladye’s syde, in the Abbey Church of Hollyrudhouse, maist of the nobilitie and gentrie in towne being, with two hundred torches, present at the interrement.” ||

John Paterson, Bishop of Galloway, who was translated to the diocese of Edinburgh, *A. D.* 1680, in which he continued till the year 1687, when he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, of which he was deprived at the Revolution, *A. D.* 1688. The king granted, 19th March 1685-6, to this bishop and his successors of Edinburgh, the office of Chancellor of the University of that City. He died at

* Spotiswood’s Hist. Keith’s Cat. and Gibson’s Hist. of Glasgow.

† Balf. Annals, 58.

‡ Lamont’s Diary.

|| Memoire of the Sommervills, ii. 475. Public Arch. D.

Edinburgh, on Wednesday, December 8, 1708, in the 76th year of his age, and was interred near the oriel window in the Abbey Church of Holyrood.*

The Honourable Lord Robert Kerr, a plain grave stone.

Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Lothian, and Marchioness of Douglas, and mother of Archibald first Duke of Douglas. She died at Edinburgh, January 22, 1736, in the 58th year of her age.

Also in the same recess are deposited the remains of Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of the above. She was born at Douglas Castle, 17th March, 1698, and died at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753, in the 56th year of her age. She was married in 1746 to Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, to whom she bore Sholto Thomas Stewart, who died at Edinburgh 14th May 1753, in the 5th year of his age, and reposes by the side of his illustrious parent.

Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice-Clerk, was interred in this Abbey Church, *A. D.* 1750.—Also,

William Hamilton of Bangour, Esq. who died at Lyons, 25th March 1754.†—And,

Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of John Earl of Ruglen, Countess of Cassillis, who died at Barnton, Feb. 8, 1763, in the 64th year of her age.

Honourable John Lord Drummond; who, on the death of his nephew in 1747, assumed the title of the *Duke of Perth*. He died at Edinburgh, 7th October 1756, and was interred in this Abbey Church.

Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, died at Walcot, near Bath, Dec. 1, 1765, in the 58th year of his age, and was buried 21st December in this Abbey Church. Also his Lady, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees; and their eldest son David Lord Cardross, who died at Edinburgh, 4th October 1747, in the 7th year of his age.

* Keith's Cat. Art. See of Edinburgh.

† Campbell's Hist. Poet. Scotl. v. I. p. 195.

On a neat marble Monument erected this year, about 28 feet eastward from the north door of the Church, is the following inscription :

IN the MIDDLE of this CHAPEL
Lie the REMAINS of EUPHEMIA,
WIDOW of WILLIAM STEWART, Esq. of Castle Stewart, in
the shire of Wigton,
Sixth daughter of KENNETH LORD FORTROSE,
Son of WILLIAM fifth EARL of SEAFORTH ;
She died suddenly on the 14th February 1817,
in the 67th year of her age.

*“ A soul prepared needs no delays,
The summons come, the Saint obeys.
Swift was her flight, and short the road ;
She closed her eyes, and saw her God.”*

WILLIAM, eldest son of the deceased, an officer in the
Royal Engineers,
Died in 1796, in the Island of St Domingo,
in the 24th year of his age.
JOHN, the secondson, Capt. of His Majesty's Ship Sea-Horse,
Died in 1811, in the 36th year of his age, and was buried
in Westminster Abbey ;
KENNETH, the youngest Son,
An officer in the Royal Artillery, died in 1798, in the
Island of St Vincent,
in the 19th year of his age.

A plain slab is also placed over the grave in the middle aisle, inscribed thus :—

UNDERNEATH
are Interred the REMAINS of
EUPHEMIA,
Widow of WILLIAM STEWART, Esq. of Castle Stewart,
Who Died on the 14th February 1817,
in the 67th year of her Age.

LIST of the Principal NOBILITY and GENTRY entombed in
Holyrood Abbey, but who have no *Monuments*.

John Lord Ballonden,	-	-	2d Nov. 1706.
John Lord Lindores,	-	-	17th Jan. —06.
James Carnegie, Earl of Finhaven,			24th March —07.
Lady Helen Anstruther of that ilk,			22d April —08.
Hon. Thomas Hay, son to the Earl of Errol,			4th Jan. —09.
Earl of Dunmore,	-	-	12th May —10.
Lord Anstruther,	-	-	3d Feb. —11.
Elizabeth Countess of Crawford,	-		26th Feb. —11.
Anne York, Lady Newark,	-		28th Feb. —13.
Dame Isobel M'Kenzie, Countess of Seaforth,			18th July —15.
Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird,	-		3d April —15.
David Wemyss, Lord Elcho,	-		11th Dec. —15.
James Douglas, Earl Moretoun,	-		14th Dec. —15.
Lord Semple,	-	-	4th August —19.
Sir Alex. Grant of that ilk,	-		22d August —19.
The Right Hon. Sir Arch. Sinclair, ad- vocate, Sheriff of Edinburgh,			24th August —19.
Lady Margaret Bailie,	-	-	24th June —20.
Lady Jane Muir, Countess of Glasgow,			14th Sept. —24.
Dame Elizabeth Lady Cardross,	-		1st Feb. —25.
Lady Mary M'Kenzie,	-	-	2d Feb. —26.
Lady Mary Drummond Countess of Marischal,			14th Mar. —29.
William Lord Forbes,	-	-	28th June —30.
Robert Douglas, Earl of Morton,			14th Dec. —30.
Henry Maule, Earl of Panmure,			25th June —34.
Lady Jane Hutchison, Countess of Ruglen,			16th Mar. —34.
James Lyon Bowes, Earl of Strathmore,			18th Jan. —35.
David Crawford, Esq. principal clerk of notaries in North Britain,			28th Feb. —36.
Lady Henrietta Livingstone,	-		26th May —39.
Lady Charlotte Cochrane, daughter to the Earl of Dundonald,	-	-	10th Feb. —40.
Lady Jane Maitland,	-	-	14th Feb. —47.
Lady Jane Mercer of Aldie,			17th Dec. —49.
J. M'Donald, Esq. of Glengarie,	-		3d Sept. —54.
David Hay, Esq. of Leys,	-		30th March —60.
Lady Margaret, Hamilton of Boldoun,			22d May —60.

- Hon. Miss Anne Bothwell, daughter to Henry Earl of Bothwell, - - 1st Nov. 1762.
- Right Hon. Countess of Cassillis, . 14th Feb. —63.
- Lady Jane Maitland, - - 6th April —66.
- Lady Catharine Wood, - - 9th Oct. —76.
- James Erskine, Esq. of Mar, Knt. Marischal of Scotland, - - 3d March —85.
- Lady Margaret Murray, daughter to Lord Viscount Stormont, and sister to the present Earl of Mansfield, - 31st April —85.
- David Stewart Moncrief, Esq. of Moredun, one of the Hon. the Barons of Exchequer, 17th April —90.
- Lady Jane Sinclair of Barrock, - 5th Dec. —91.
- Sir Alexander Hay of Park, - 4th Feb. —92.
- Right Hon. Lady Frances Leslie, - 6th Oct. —92.
- Right Hon. Countess of Cassillis, - 1st Jan. —94.
- Sir William Gordon of Gourdownstone, 5th March —95.
- Lady Frances Montgomery, - 26th Jan. —99.
- Charles Hamilton, Esq. - 12th April 1800.
- Hon. Mrs Anstruther of Anstruther, 3d May 1814.
- John Craw, Esq. W. S. Bailie of Holyroodhouse; a man highly esteemed, and who discharged the office of bailie for a number of years with distinguished approbation. Died 23d, and was interred within the chapel royal, 30th March 1816.
- The Right Hon. Lord Webb Seymour, son of Webb late Duke of Somerset. He resided at Edinburgh for several years, where he was much esteemed in the first literary circles. Died there on the 19th, and was buried in the north-east corner of the Chapel Royal, (His brother, Duke of Somerset, chief mourner.) 24th April 1819.
- Leveson Douglas Stewart, Esq. R. N. 5th May 1819.

On the site of the north wall of the choir stands a small neat monument to the memory of Alexander Milne, King's architect for Scotland, with the following inscription:—

A. (*Motto.*) Tam arte, quam marte. M.

- “ In clarissimum virum, *Alexandrum Milnum*, Lapididam,
 “ Egregium, hic sepultum, Anno Dom. 1643, Febr. 20.
 “ Siste Hospes ; Clarus jacet hoc sub Marmore *Milnus* ;
 “ Dignus, cui Pharius conderet ossa labor :
 “ Quod vel in ære Myron fudit, vel pinxit Appelles,
 “ Artifici hoc potuit hic lapicida Manu.
 “ Sex lustris tantum vixit, sine labe, senectiam.
 “ Prodidit, et medium clauserat ille diem.

TRANSLATED.

- “ Here is buried a worthy man and an
 “ Ingenious Mason, *Alexander Milne*, 20th Feb. A. D. 1643.
 “ Stay Passenger, here famous Milne doth rest,
 “ Worthy to be in Ægypt’s Marble drest ;
 “ What Myron or Appelles could have done
 “ In brasse or paintry, hee could that in Stone ;
 “ But thretty yeares hee (Blameless) lived ; old age
 “ He did betray, and in’s prime left this stage.*

“ Restored by Robert Mylne,
 Architect, MDCCLXXVI.”

On a small plain tablet, fixed in the outside of the eastern wall of the church is the following inscription :

- “ To the Memorie of ANNA FOVLER,
 “ Two verteous hands, one truth-expressing tongue,
 “ A furnisht heart, with Piety, Faith, and Loue,
 “ A fruitfull wombe, whence hopefull mealls are sprung ;
 “ Two Lust-frie eys, thoughts tending farre aboue

* The last six lines, although a translation of the preceding Latin epitaph, are cut upon the stone.

N. B. In the Grayfriar’s church-yard of Edinburgh is a splendid monument to the memory of *John Milne*, father of him who built the Palace, with a laboured epitaph, in which is this remarkable notice, that he was *Sixth royal master mason to seven successive Kings of Scotland*, as appears by the following lines on a tablet near the ground.—

- “ Reader, *John Milne*, who maketh the *fourth John*,
 “ And by descent from father unto son,
 “ *Sixth master mason* to a royal race
 “ Of *seven successive kings*, sleeps in this place.”

“ The reach of nature, motionless become,

“ Rests peaceabl into this earthly tombe.

“ Obiit 9 Maii 1645, Aetatis suae 48.

Immediately under this is a double tablet,* in the one compartment of which is inscribed,

D. O. M.

“ Gulielmo Gramo de Hilton, Et Margaretæ Stvartæ,
 “ Consorti suae, suisque terrena animæ, indvmenta cum
 “ fata vocaverint, hic deponi concessum fuit, VI. Calend.
 “ Sep. MDCXLVI. Hoc in cœmeterio conditur hactenus
 “ progenies tota, Alexander, Margarita, Maria una, atquæ
 “ altera liberi quidem, non posteri sed parentum suorum, ut
 “ in morte, ita in vita et hæreditate illa, æterna anteces-
 “ sores. O quam fluxa res humana, spes lubrica et morta-
 “ litates sæpe præpostera ! O vitæ fugacis curriculum breve,
 “ in quo viator hæc legens sistis nec sistis !”

ENGLISHED.

Upon the 26th of August 1646, it was granted by permission to Captain William Graham of Hiltoun, and Margaret Stewart, his spouse, as a place of sepulture for them and their children, in which they may lay down the earthly clothing of their souls, when God shall call them by death. Here already are buried their whole offspring, Alexander, Margaret, and Mary, and their other children. Not posthumous, but forerunners to their parents in death ; as also to an everlasting inheritance—to eternal life. O how uncertain are all human affairs ! the hope of them perishing, and mortality often preposterous.

“ O short race of flying life, whereon thou,

“ Passenger, reading this, halts, yet stands not.”

* This tablet was formerly placed in a wall, now removed, which divided the burial ground from the square plot of ground inclosed on the east side of the Palace.

And in the other compartment is the following quaint
Inscription :

“ Mind, Passenger, thy going hence,
From Captain Graham, his providence ;
Nor envy thou this little stone ;
Heir is no provid Mavsoleon :
But rather emulat his hop's,
In which he far far overtop's
Nilus vast Pyramides : Lo heir
A wardrobe for his soules attire
He doth provide. He trusts at last
This coat incarnat not to cast,
But lay it off : The world may burn
Yet shall his ashes, from his urne
Muster his out-side, and present
Christ's all monarchiq parliament.”

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

ANAGRAM.

Ah me ! I gravel am and dust,
And to the grave descend I must,
O painted piece of living clay !
Man, be not proud of thy short day.

In the Church-yard of Holyrood there were formerly a few plain grave stones, which have been removed within these few years. Some of them are still lying within the Church.—And the following inscriptions taken from them are preserved by Maitland :—*viz.*

NICOLAUS PATERSON.

Hic habentur reliquiæ Nicolai Patersoni,
Nobilissimo Joanni, inclyto Rothusiæ Comiti.
Clarissimo Scotorum proregi,
a Secretioribus Ministris.
Obiit postridie Iduum Decemb. MDCLXV.

TRANSLATED thus :

Here are deposited the remains of Nicol Paterson, secretary to the most noble and excellent John Earl of Rothes, illustrious Viceroy of Scotland. He died the 14th of December 1665.

“ To groan, sigh, sob, weep, and bemoan, for him that’s gone is great Folly :

To rest is best in Confidence, he’s gone to Glory.”

“ You see that neither youth, nor strength, nor beauty Can privilege one man from nature’s duty.

Howe’er, let none pass by without resent,
To Death itself, for his death doth repent.”

De JOANNÆ PATERSON.

Memoriæ dilectissimi, conjugis, Joannis Patersoni,
Qui cum suavissimo matrimonii vinculo,
XXXV. plus minus annos transegisset ;
Et aliquoties balivi munere, in vico (Canongate)
Functus esset. Obiit anno Christi MDCLXIII,
Apr. XXIII. ætatis LXIII. Amoris et officii ergo,
Monumentum hoc dicavit *Agneta Lyell*,
Quæ hæc ipsa obiit A.D.MDCLXIV.Ap.XXIII.ætatisLXI.
Ecce *Patersoni*, mortis sicura, secunda
Mens peregrinantes quæ pereganda monet.

TRANSLATION.

To the memory of her most beloved husband, John Paterson, who, after he had lived about 35 years in the sweet bond of wedlock, and had frequently discharged the office of Bailie in the Canongate, died in the year of Christ 1663, April 23, in the 63d year of his age. In token of her love and duty, Agnes Lyell dedicated this monument ; and who also died April 23, 1664, in the 61st year of her age.

Lo ! Paterson’s kind ghost redeem’d from hell,
To sojourners their duty clear doth tell.

Stay passenger ! Consider well,
 That thou, ere long, with me must dwell.
 Endeavouring while thou has breath,
 How to avoid the second death :
 For, on this moment, do depend
 Torments and pleasures without end.
 See then, to sin, thou daily die,
 So shalt thou live eternallie ;
 And serve the Lord with all thy might :
 The day's far spent, fast comes the night.
 Mark well, my son, what here you read :
 The best advice is from the dead.

MARY MOSS.

Here lies Mary Moss, daughter to Edward Moss, who
 departed this life, in the year of God 1671.

Aged 18 years.

Here lies interr'd chaste beauty's maid,
 In whom death virtue hath betray'd ;
 Meek, modest, mild, sweet Mary Moss,
 Perfection's flow'r, in primely blossom,
 Transformed now is into dust ;
 Had the respect of all in trust,
 From wedlock's hope divorced here,
 Stop reader, and her worth admire.

RICHARD AND ROBERT HENDERSON.

- " Two brethren, Hendersons, here lye below,
- " Sons to Alexander Henderson, Gardiner ;
- " Struck in the prime of youth by death's sad blow.
- " Richard could write and read, Robert could cure.
- " Their arts, strength, stature, seem'd them to secure
- " Longer from this attack ; but we may see,
- " Nothing impedes the course of destinie.
- " Richard died the 30th Novr. 1677 ; his age 33.
- " Robert died 21st June, 1680 ; his age 23.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ABBEY CHURCH, &c. OF HOLYROOD.

THE Monastery of Holyrood, was situated in a small valley at the eastern extremity of the Canongate, having the hills of Arthur Seat and Salisbury Craigs on the south, the Calton Hill on the north, and the ancient City of Edinburgh, towering majestically towards the castle, on the west; the ground eastward being almost a plain, with a gentle inclination towards the Frith of Forth.

Previous to offering any description of the building itself, it may be proper to submit an account of the uniform situation and distribution of a religious establishment during the prevalence of our ecclesiastical architecture, as this will tend to convey a more correct idea of the probable nature, and the original extent, of the accommodations of Holyrood Abbey.

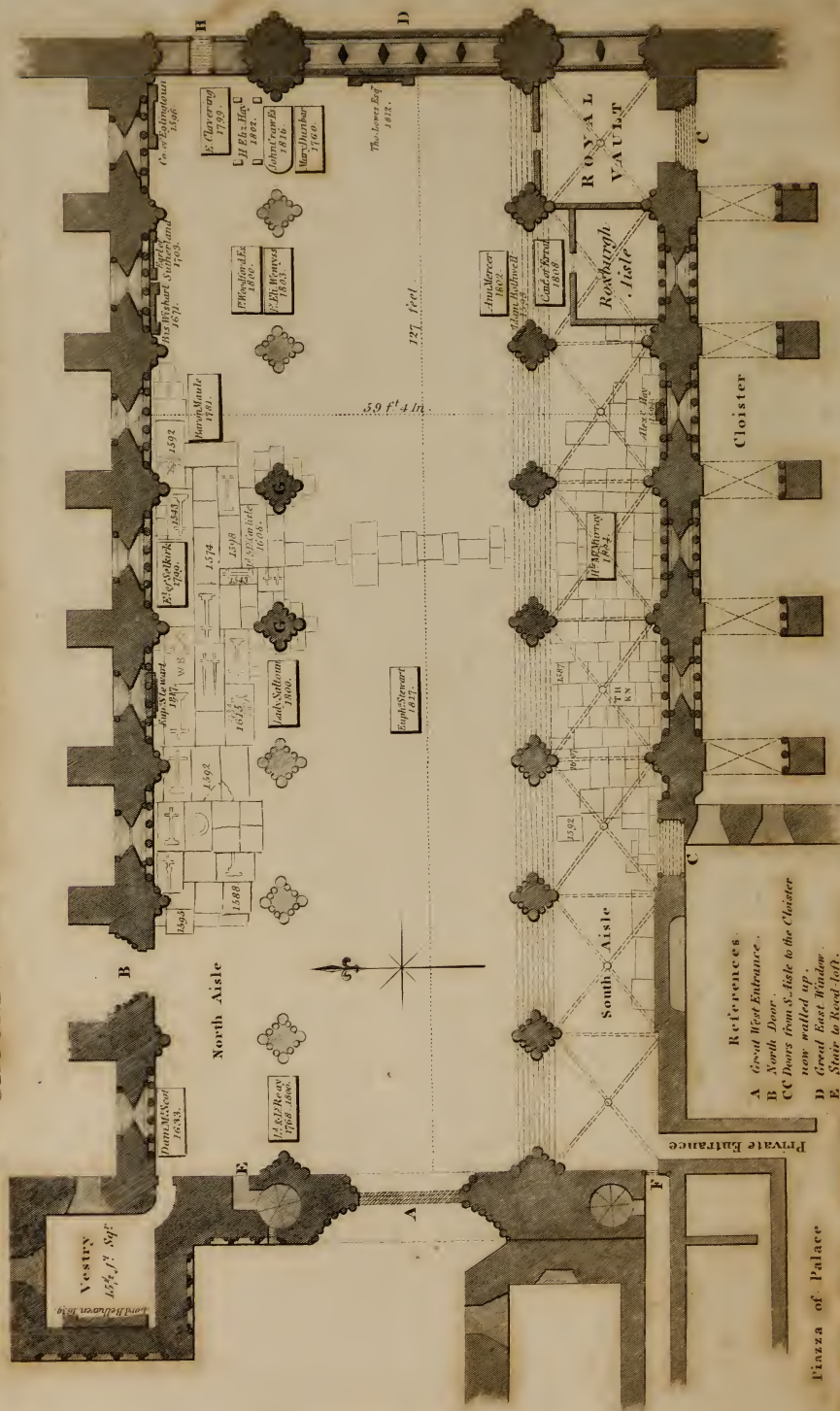
This general description of an abbey is taken from a well written account of the town of Shrewsbury, published in 1808.* “ The principal buildings of an abbey were,—1st, The church, which consisted of a nave or great western aisle, choir, transept, and usually a large chapel beyond the choir, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, with smaller chapels or chantries adjoining the side aisles

* See also Brewster's Encyclopædia, art. Civil Architecture, Section anent Practice of Gothic Architecture.

of the choir, and sometimes of the nave. In short, an abbey church differed hardly at all from one of our cathedrals. Attached to one side of the nave, commonly the southern, was, 2dly, The great cloister, which had two entrances to the church, at the eastern and western ends of the aisle of the nave, for the greater solemnity of processions. And over the western side of the cloister was in general, 3dly, The dormitory of the monks; a long room divided into separate cells, each containing a bed, with a mat, blanket, and rug, also a desk and stool, occupied by a monk. This apartment had a door which opened immediately into the church, on account of midnight offices. Attached to the side of the cloister, opposite to the church, was, 4thly, The refectory where the monks dined. In the centre of the upper end, raised on two or three steps, was a large crucifix. On the right hand, at a table, sat the abbot, when he dined there; and, in his absence, the prior with his guests, of which there were every day many; and on the left the sub-prior. The monks sat at tables, ranged on each side of the hall, according to their offices and seniority. Near the refectory, under which were cellars, as at Worcester, &c. was, 5thly, The locutorium, or parlour, an apartment answering to the common room of a college, where, in the intervals of prayer and study, the monks sat and conversed. This was the only room in which a constant fire was allowed in winter. Beyond was the kitchen and its offices, and adjoining to it the buttery, lavatory, &c. On the eastern side of the cloisters was, in the centre, 6thly, The chapter-house, where the business of the abbey was transacted. On one side was a place with stone benches around it, where perhaps the tenants waited; on the other, a room in which records were deposited, and near it the library and scriptorium, where the monks employed themselves in copying books. On this side also, close up to the transept of the church, was the treasury, where the costly plate and church ornaments were kept. Beyond the greater cloister was frequently, in the greater abbeys, a smaller, perhaps for the lay brothers, as at Gloucester; and more eastward was the lodging of the abbot,

consisting of a complete house, with hall, chapel, &c. The other principal officers of the convent had also separate houses, viz. the cellarer or house-steward, the sacrist, almoner, &c. as at Worcester. In this part was usually the hostery and guessten hall, rooms for the entertainment of strangers, also the apartments for novices. Westward of the cloister was an outward court, round which was the monk's infirmary, and the almery. An embattled gate house led to this court, which was the principal entrance of the abbey. The whole was surrounded with an high wall, generally fortified with battlements and towers. The precinct which it included, was, besides the above mentioned buildings, occupied by gardens, stables, a mill, barns, granary, &c. Some of the great abbeys, situated in the country, as at Glastonbury and Furness, covered sixty acres."

The Abbey of *Sanctæ Crucis* originally stood upon the same spot which the Royal Palace of Holyroodhouse, with the adjoining courts and gardens, now occupy. The principal entrance was from the west, under a portico of pointed arches, surmounted by turrets. The portico, which stood across the street leading from the foot of the Canongate into the outer or western court of the Palace, was taken down in the year 1755. The conventual church was situated at the north side of the abbey, and built in the form of a cross, with a square tower or lanthorn, raised upon four large pillars, with lofty connecting arches, in the centre of the building, where the four branches met; the choir and Lady's Chapel occupying the branch eastward of the great central tower, and the transept forming the north and south branches. These parts of the church were destroyed, as before mentioned, about the middle of the 16th century; and all that now remains is the unroofed nave, or western branch of the conventual church, being what was lately fitted up as a Royal Chapel in the reign of James VII. together with some fragments of the transept and cloister. The cloister joined this part of the church on the south, and communicated with it by two doors, the eastmost of which still remains at the back of the Royal Vault. From traces still visible on the



ground, the choir and Lady's Chapel appear to have extended about as far eastward into the park, as the length of the remaining part of the building: Whence it may be inferred, that the lanthorn tower had stood at equal distances from the eastern and western extremities of the church, as in York Cathedral. Another square tower still remains at the north-west corner of the Church, which appears to have belonged to the original structure. Most probably it is one of two towers which had flanked the great western entrance, in the same manner with those of the Abbey churches of Dunfermline and Westminster, and the Cathedrals of Elgin, Aberdeen, York, Litchfield, and many others. The buildings of the Palace are joined to the church at the place where the south-western tower had stood.

The Royal Chapel, which forms the more immediate subject of enquiry, is built of freestone, of an oblong form, extending over walls about 148 feet from west to east, and 66 feet from north to south. This, as before noticed, was the nave of the original conventual church, and when entire, consisted of a centre and two side aisles, communicating with each other by a double range of equilateral pointed arches, consisting of eight in either row, and springing from clustered columns, with lightly ornamented capitals. Above each of these rows, a second range of smaller pointed arches, double in number, formed the front of a gallery over the stone vaulting of the side aisles; and on the top of each of these second rows, (as marks in the ruined walls still evince,) was a third range of similar small arches, open towards the inside of the church, and forming a gallery or passage in the thickness of the walls, by which a communication was maintained with either extremity of the building, in the same manner as in Melrose Abbey, Dunblane Cathedral, &c. and many other ancient churches.

In the outside of this upper gallery or passage, which rose a storey higher than the side aisles, were a number of long and narrow lancet-topped windows, which conveyed light into the upper part of the middle aisle.* The roof of

* See outside view of this Abbey Church in Maitland's History of Edinburgh, which represents it with the roof as entire as in 1753.

this upper part of the building was vaulted with groins and intersecting stone ribs, in a manner similar to the roofs of St Giles's, and Trinity College Churches of Edinburgh. It fell down in 1768, as already mentioned, when the walls, and flying buttresses which crossed the tops of the side aisles, gave way, and destroyed in their fall the upper windows and galleries on both sides, the roof of the north aisle, and the range of pillars and arches that divided it from the middle aisle of the church. The pillars and large arches of the southern range, with the south side aisle, escaped this destruction, and are still entire, also the smaller arches of the second storey, that formed the gallery immediately over the south side aisle; but the gallery itself is hid by a low modern roof, which protects the only part of the stone vaulting that now remains.

This building has been long considered an elegant specimen of what is generally called gothic, or pointed architecture. From its appearance, it partakes both of the first and second orders of the pointed style, or what chiefly prevailed in ecclesiastical fabrics from the beginning of the 12th, to the latter end of the 13th century. Upon a minute inspection, however, the pointed work in many places appears to have been superinduced upon old Norman work, such as generally prevailed during the 11th, and early part of the 12th centuries, and which was not altogether superseded by the pointed style, until the latter end of the 12th century. Several characteristic features indeed, of the old Norman style of that period, may still be seen in various parts of this building, such as the semicircular-topped window, the chevron, or zigzag, and billet mouldings, the interlacing arcades along the basement storey, and the flat pilaster on the outside walls, that preceded the projecting buttress. These, with the parts immediately adjacent to them, there is reason to believe, are the remains of the original work of David I. which was begun in 1128. The other parts of the fabric, which are in the pointed style, have, we think, as already hinted, been superinduced upon that original work at different successive periods. The greater number of the reli-

gious structures of that age, it is well known, experienced similar treatment; and Holyrood Abbey was not entirely freed from "this struggle of the styles." Dallaway, in his *Anecdotes of Architecture*, states, that "the Chapel of Holyrood-house was finished about the year 1440, by James II. King of Scotland, and is flanked with flying buttresses, like those of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and Westminster Abbey, but with happier effect, because in a purer style."

The flying buttresses, with several other embellishments, as formerly noticed, were added by Abbot Crawford, who died 1483. Of these, the under range remains on the south side of the church. They spring from piers placed about 10 feet distant from the wall, and, crossing the walk of the cloister, rest against the top of flat Norman pilasters in the wall of the south aisle.* Evident marks of the roof to a covered walk round the cloister are still visible, both upon the south wall of the church, and on these buttresses. A range of upright buttresses, with canopied niches † and pinnacles of a recent date, remain against the north wall of the church; but the flying buttresses, which sprung from the tops of these under buttresses, across the north and south side aisles, to support the upper walls that rose above the arches of the nave, have shared the same fate with the roof, walls, and internal arches with which they were connected. As a corroborative proof of the change, from the circular to the pointed style, above alluded to, it may be here noticed, that the small windows of both the north and south aisles, correspond in their dimensions and general appearance to those of the 11th and 12th centuries. Those in the north wall bear evident marks of alteration from the narrow semicircular tops of the Norman school, to the slightly pointed tops introduced in the middle, or latter end of the 12th century; while the original capitals and bases of the small pillars, which had

* See a south-east view of this church in Arnot's *Hist. of Edinburgh*, 4to.

† Over these niches are a number of armorial bearings, (some of them much defaced,) finely executed in stone; among which are found the said Abbot, Archibald Crawford's, viz. "*A Fessermine, with a star of five points in chief: Or surrounded by a bishop's mitre, proper, resting upon a cross and salter, cross lettered, proper.*"

stood at either side of these windows still remain. The windows of the south wall have still round tops and small pillars on the outside, but inwardly are very slightly pointed. Besides these fragments of the old church of David I. there also remains in the south wall, and immediately at the back of the Royal Vault, the eastmost of the two doors that led from the nave into the cloister. It is of Norman workmanship, and with a semicircular top, surrounded with the billet and chevron, or zigzag mouldings. The western door into the cloister is now concealed by the buildings of the Palace. The basement storey on the outside of the south wall, westward from this door, and which formed the north boundary of the cloister, is also adorned with an arcade of small pointed arches rising from small pillars; and both this and the north wall are lined along the inside of the basement storey with similar arcades, rising from small pillars with ornamented capitals. Those against the north wall are interlaced; and where they intersect each other describe pointed arches. Such arcades were uniformly used by the Norman architects, prior to the introduction of the pointed style, and generally are considered to have given rise to the pointed arch.

The principal entrance to this Church, as usual in such buildings, was by a large arched door at the western extremity, which opened immediately into the centre aisle. It was used only on extraordinary occasions, and for particular ceremonies. There is also in the north wall, and opening into the north side aisle, a smaller door, ornamented with niches, &c. in a manner which corresponds to the time of Abbot Crawfurd. This door had probably been the ordinary entrance for those who did not live within the monastery; while the two doors entering from the cloister, afforded the readiest access to the Canons, and other inmates of the establishment.

At the west end of the Chapel, a little from the Belfry, and nearly in a line with the pillars on that side of the nave, is a door that opens into a stair leading to the rood-loft. South from the great west entrance is another door, now walled up,



Engraved by J. Poirier del. & sculp.

West end of the Chapel Royal, and the Original Grand Entrance.

that had led into the south-west tower of the Church ; and close by it, in the south wall, is the communication with the quadrangle of the Palace, through which visitors are usually conducted into the Chapel.

The external prospect of the Chapel from the east, consists of one large window in the centre, with a lesser one on each side, placed in the arches which had originally separated the nave from the transept. The large centre window is slightly pointed.—The two lesser ones more acutely ; and both are raised on clustered half pillars, partly concealed by the modern east wall.

It is needless to offer any further conjectural account of those parts of the Church and Abbey which are now destroyed. They are delineated, however, on the plan that accompanies the description of the Sanctuary, which the reader may consult ; and reference to the accompanying views, with a short explanation of each, may suffice for any additional description of the ruins.

Plate 2d represents the external appearance which the western front exhibits at the present time. Here is seen the principal Entrance, consisting of a highly pointed arch, which is now built up ; and, over it, too large windows which lighted the *Rood-loft*, and organ gallery. The columns and moulding of the door piece are elegantly designed, and executed in a bold style, with sculpture ornaments, resembling dogs, serpents, cherubs, and various kinds of foliage. Immediately above this door, and upon the wall which forms the division of the said two windows, a small square tablet projects, with the following inscription :—

HE SHALL BUILD ANE HOUSE
FOR MY NAME AND I WILL
STABLISH THE THRONE
OF HIS KINGDOM
FOR EVER.

BASILICAM HANC SEMI
RUTAM, CAROLUS REX.
OPTIMUS INSTAURAVIT,
ANNO DONI
CIC. IDC XXXIII.

And at the top, are the fragments of the Scottish Arms, which had been cut in wood, and affixed to the wall.

To the left is shewn the North-west tower of the Conventual Church, latterly used as a vestry, and in which were hung the bells of the Royal-Chapel. * It rose to the height of the adjacent buildings, and was continued in the form of an ogee turret, resembling the upper part of the Tron Kirk steeple of Edinburgh, or College steeple of Glasgow. The lower part of this tower is ornamented with arcades corresponding to the door piece. The windows, which appear to be modernized, are placed in the upper storey; and each of them is divided by a plain central mullion, and quatrefoil in the centre above it. This tower was covered in with a leaden roof in 1816.

Plate 3d exhibits the north prospect of the Chapel; in which are seen the upright buttresses of Abbot Crawford, with the small windows, slightly pointed in the top, that lighted the north aisle; the north door, that enters from what was formerly the church-yard, also a part of the second row of inside arches, are seen over-topping the wall, with a part of the east end, and the large altar window of the Chapel-Royal. At the left extremity of the Chapel, in this view, is seen the small fragment of the north transept; and beyond this, to the left, Mylne's monument, a part of Arthur's Seat, with the ruins of St Anthony's Chapel and Hermitage, in the distance.

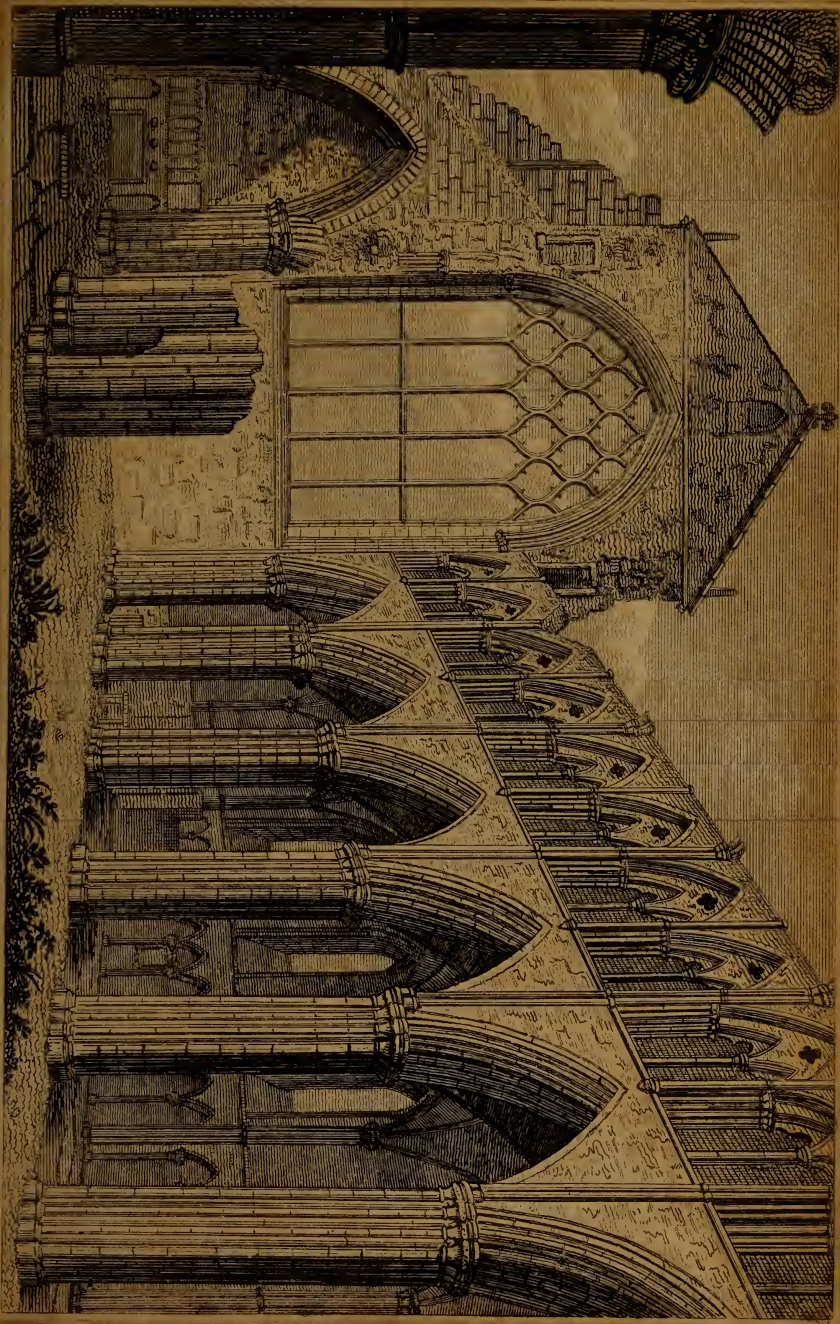
Plate 4th contains an inside view of the Chapel, looking towards the east. On the right, the remaining row of pillars, from which spring large equilateral pointed arches, with the second row of smaller pillars and arches, that formed the front of the first gallery. Each of these upper arches is divided by a slender pillar, or mullion, into two smaller arches, with trefoil heads, and an open quatrefoil in the centre above each. Through the under arches, the groining of the south aisle is discerned, with three of the windows that looked into the Cloister. Also the ar-

* One of these bells is said to be hung in the Tron Kirk steeple, another in St Cuthbert's Chapel of Ease, and a third in one of the turrets of St Paul's, York Place, Edinburgh, having been granted to the Episcopalian Congregation of that Chapel when their former place of worship in the Cowgate was built 1771-4.

Engraved by J. Pettie. Above



Inside View of the Chapel Royal of Holmwoodhouse from the West.







Engraved by J. Pettie, del.

Inside View of the Chapel Royal of Holyroodhouse, from the East.

cade of small pillars and pointed arches along the basement storey of the south aisle. The Roxburgh and Royal burial vaults appear immediately under the two eastmost of the large arches. The large east window is also very conspicuous, occupying the western and only remaining one of the four large arches, on which the lanthorn tower in the centre of the Church had rested, and pointing out by its sweep, the curvature of the original vaulting of the middle aisle. This window is of modern execution, and subsequent to the destruction of the choir and transept. It probably was first formed in the reign of James VI. or Charles I. by the latter of whom, according to the inscription above the west door, the Church appears to have undergone some considerable repairs in the year 1633. This east window, as represented in the plate, was restored in the year 1816, with the original mullions that had lain scattered around, ever since it yielded to a violent storm in 1795. To the left of this large window is seen an arch, now built up, that divided the transept from the east end of the north aisle of the nave. In the under part of this arch there appears, both without and within the building, some screen work in stone, containing a door of communication with the transepts, probably the entrance to a Chantry or private Chapel. This screen work is shewn in the plate. In the foreground appear the two fragments of the northern row of pillars. And on the upper part of the east wall, at the sides of the large window, are seen the marks of the stone walls and galleries that fell in with the roof in 1768.

Plate 5th is an inside view of the Church, looking westward; in which appears, to the left, five of the remaining large arches.—In the centre, the western entrance, with the two windows of the rood-loft, and the small door of the staircase that leads to it.—On the right, the inside of the north wall, with several of the pillars attached to it, that corresponded to the northern row of clustered columns, which are now gone: Also three of the small Norman windows, altered into the pointed style of the interior of the building; and under them, along the basement of the wall, the intersecting arcade of small pillars and arches before mentioned; with

a part of Bishop Wishart's monument, on the right, and several of the flat tomb stones along the floor of the north aisle. The two fragments of the north row of columns occupy the foreground, while the top of the north-west tower, and the pinnacles of several of the northern buttresses, are seen overtopping the ruined walls.

The dimensions of this splendid ruin are as follows :—

	Feet.	Inch.
Length within walls,	127	
Breadth within walls,	49	4
———— of the middle aisle,	25	
———— north aisle,	13	
———— south aisle,	13	
Height of the east end wall, to the top of the Fleur-de-lis,	70	
Length of the great east window,	36	
Breadth of it,	19	9
Width of the original arch in which it is placed,	21	9
Height of the point of the arch, being the origi- nal height of the inner vaulting, about	60	
———— of the columns,	28	
Girth of each,	16	8
Width of the arches,	10	
Height of the side walls,	28	
———— west end wall,	59	
———— arch over west entrance, (inside)	22	4
Width of the west door,	9	6
Height of the north-west square tower,	52	
Breadth of it, outside, (square)	23	
———— inside, (square)	15	6
Width of the windows in the N. and S. aisles,	2	11
Except the two eastmost in the south wall next the cloister, one of which is,	4	
And the other,	4	7
Width of the north side door,	6	4
Depth of Piers of Buttresses in the cloister,	6	6
Breadth of these piers,	4	3
Width of the walk in the cloister,	10	1

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

THE imaginary sanctity that was attached to monastic establishments, during the dark ages of superstition, and the extensive and convenient accommodations they generally afforded, rendered them desirable as the occasional residences of kings and their nobles. The large and opulent Abbey of Holyrood, soon after its foundation, became the frequent resort of the Court and Parliament, during the earlier reigns of the house of Stewart. It thereby appears to have gradually given rise to a distinct royal establishment. We have no direct information, however, when, or by whom a Palace, separate from the Abbey, was first erected; and it is difficult to distinguish the early history of the one from the other. The historians of Edinburgh have indeed supposed James V. was the first who gave rise to the Palace, from his having, “in the spring” of the year 1525, *founded a fair palace “in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and three great towers till rest “into, when he pleased to come*.”* This building still remains, and forms the north-west part of the present Palace. An attentive consideration, however, of the following particulars will make it appear at least somewhat probable, that there was a *royal residence* here, distinct from the *religious establishment*, previous to the days of James V.

On 8th March 1326-7, Robert Bruce held his fourteenth parliament within the church of Holyrood Abbey; and Ed-

* Pitscottie's Chron.

ward Baliol held his parliament in the same place in February 1333-4. In this Abbey Robert III. occasionally resided when he came to Edinburgh, and here granted the remission to Albany and Douglas, for his son Rothsay's death. James I. and his Queen also resided at Holyrood; where, on the 16th Oct. 1430, she was delivered of male twins; one of whom, (James II.) succeeded his father, and was crowned here on the 25th March 1437. In June 1449, that Prince was married in this favoured place, to Mary of Guelders. He was also buried here in August 1460. Holyrood was thus the scene of four of the principal events in the personal history of James II.; viz. his birth, coronation, marriage, and burial. James III. took up his abode here "while he gladdened Edinburgh with his presence," and "on the 13th of July 1469, was marryit in *Holyroodhouse*, "in great dignitie, with Margaret, the king's douchter of "Norway, Dasie, Swasie, and Denmark *."

It is considered by some, that James IV. was the first Scottish king who built a palace distinct from the Abbey at Holyrood; for in the accounts given by Young, the herald of that king's marriage, at the age of thirty, to Margaret of England, in her 14th year, which took place at Holyrood Abbey, on the 7th August 1503, it is mentioned, that "after all reverences doon at the church, in order as before †, "the king transported himself to the *Pallais*, through the

* *Old Chron. at the end of Wyntoun.*

† It was reserved, however, for Dunbar, the old Scottish poet, to celebrate these nuptials in a strain of versification, wherein he emulates the amatory effusions of James I. as well as the elegant tales of Chaucer:

"To see this court; bot all were went away;
 "Then up I leinyt, halflings in affrey,
 "Calt to my Muse, and for my subject chois,
 "To sing the rye! Thrissil and the Rose."

See Chalmer's Caledonian, vol. II. Notes of pp. 604-5.

Which also contain an account of the above mentioned marriage, taken from Leland's Collection, IV. 290.

“ *clostre*, holdyng allwayes the Quene by the body, and hys
 “ hed bare, tyll he had brought her within her chammer.”

The same monarch also, on the 16th February 1505-6, ratified in Parliament his gift of 20 marks from the great customs of Edinburgh, for the maintenance of a chaplain to sing in the chapel, within *his Palace of Holyrood*, and for *his fee in keeping the Palace*.* In 1506, the Palace appears to have sustained some injury by fire; for on the 17th April that year, he granted a charter to the Earl of Huntly, in which he recited, that the Earl's title deeds had *been lately consumed by fire*, in his lodging within the royal Palace.†

Pitscottie and Leslie also inform, that when James V. arrived from France, with Magdalene, his first consort, at Leith, on the 19th May 1537, they immediately passed to the “ Palace of Holyrood; where she remained, until preparations were made for her triumphant entry into Edinburgh. Soon afterwards, she was conducted through the capital, attended by a magnificent procession, and demonstrations of joy. But these were of short duration. Forty days saw her carried amid mournful lamentations to Holyrood Abbey.”‡

During the inroad of the Earl of Hertford, in the minority of Queen Mary, this Palace, with the Abbey, were burnt by the English army, as formerly noticed. They were both however soon repaired,|| when the Palace became a larger building than the present, and consisted of five courts. The outer or western one was considerably larger than any of the others; bounded on the east by the front of the Palace, on the north, by the King's garden wall, on the west, by the keeper's house, porter's lodge, and grand entrance, of which a fragment only is now standing. The second court occupied the same situation as the present Palace, and was surrounded with buildings. On the south there were two

* Parl. Rec. 523, and MSS. Donations.

† Gordon's Hist. of Gordons, I. 408.

‡ See note, page 55.

|| Arnot's Edinburgh, 253,

smaller courts, also surrounded with buildings. There was another court towards the east, bounded on the north by the Chapel Royal; on the west, by a line of buildings covering and occupying the same space with the present east front of the Palace; on the south, by a row of buildings long since demolished; and on the north, by a wall, which divided it from the large field denominated St Anne's Yards. This eastern court probably was the original cloister of the Abbey, now an enclosed grass plot on the east side of the present Palace; and there is some probability indeed, that the greater part of the former Palace consisted of the monastic dwellings, repaired and adapted for the royal residence; which supposition will also account for the enlargement of the Palace, subsequent to the dissolution of the Abbey at the Reformation.

Upon her return to Scotland, Queen Mary took possession of this Palace, on the 19th April 1561; and on the 29th July 1565, her marriage with Henry, Lord Darnley, was solemnized in the adjoining Abbey Church, at five o'clock in the morning.

The assault and murder of David Rizzio, secretary to Queen Mary, was perpetrated in this Palace on the 9th March 1566. And his blood is said still to stain the floor of one of the oldest apartments. On the 15th of May 1567, the hall of this Palace was the scene of the same Queen's unfortunate union with James Earl of Bothwell.* They soon however abandoned Holyrood House, in consequence of a threatened seizure of their persons; fled from it to Bothwell castle, and thence to the castle of Dunbar. After being brought back to her own Palace, from the unfortunate affair at Carberry hill, she was removed, on the 15th of the same month, to Lochleven castle, as a prisoner for life; where, soon afterwards, in compliance with the demands of her rebellious nobles, she resigned the Crown into their hands, in favour of her infant son James VI.

After Mary's removal from Holyroodhouse, the articles of value belonging to her were seized by the nobles; and her

* See note to p. 35.

plate ordered to be coined, for answering their pecuniary demands.

Some trifling alterations and repairs were made on the Palace of Holyroodhouse, under the direction of Inigo Jones, about the time of James VI's return from Denmark with his Queen, who was solemnly crowned, on the 7th of May 1590, with the accustomed rites, in the Abbey Church. Holyroodhouse indeed appears to have been a favourite residence of James VI. until his elevation to the English throne. It was here that his Queen was delivered of the Prince Henry Frederick, on the 19th February 1594, and again, on the 19th August 1596, of the Princess Elizabeth, who was also christened here on the 1st December following.

After a splendid reception by the Magistrates and citizens of Edinburgh, Charles I. was crowned in the Abbey Church of Holyrood, on the 18th of June 1633, with unwonted ceremonies, and perhaps unexampled splendour.

Great part of the Palace was destroyed by the soldiers of Cromwell; after which it appears to have remained in a ruinous condition until the Restoration, when an order was issued by Charles II. for repairing it. In consequence of this mandate, the present magnificent fabric was designed by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect of that reign, and built by Robert Mylne, mason, A. D. 1671-8. It never was, however, the permanent residence of any Scottish Monarch.

During the Reign of James VII. who manifested an unconstitutional partiality to Roman Catholics, Holyroodhouse appears to have been destined by that bigotted prince as a nursery for superstition. Not satisfied with securing to his Popish subjects within the precincts of his Palace, the free exercise of their religion, at a time when the most limited degree of that religious toleration, now so liberally enjoyed by every British subject, was considered as a connivance at heresy, James most imprudently instituted a "Popish College in the Abbey of Holyrood," and published rules for it on the 22d March 1688, inviting children to be there educated

gratis.* He also appointed one Watson, † a Popish printer, who had availed himself of the protection of the Sanctuary, to be *King's Printer* in Holyroodhouse. This Watson also obtained a right from the Privy Council, to print all the *prognostications* at Edinburgh, which accounts for several books bearing in their title pages to have been printed at that period in Holyroodhouse.

On the 23d November 1686, the King's Yacht arrived from London at Leith with the altar, vestments, images, priests, and their apurtenances for the celebration of Popish worship in the Royal Chapel. On St Andrew's day, (30th November,) the Chapel was consecrated by holy water, and a sermon by Wederington.‡ The effects of this imprudence soon became manifest; for, in December 1688, the populace of Edinburgh meditated revenge; and being joined by the Students of the University, proceeded to Holyroodhouse to accomplish their design upon the unconscious structure. They were indeed opposed by the guard, who fired upon them, under the direction of Captain Wallace; but having surmounted this obstacle, they forced the doors of the Chapel, and after destroying the ornamental parts of the building, carried off the furniture to the cross, where it was burned in zealous triumph.

In the year 1745, the young Chevalier Charles, during his residence in Edinburgh, took possession of the old apartments built by James V.; and a few weeks afterwards, the Duke of Cumberland, on his return from the victorious, but bloody field of Culloden, occupied the same rooms, and the same bed, which is still remaining.

Subsequent to this time, the Palace was much neglected for many years. About 30 years since, however, the Honourable the Barons of Exchequer caused the whole buildings

* Fountainhall's Dec. 1. 502. Wodrow II. Appendix. 142.

† Father of James Watson, the Queen's printer, during the reign of Anne. Fountainhall II. 399-403.

‡ Id. I. 430 and 432.

of the Palace to undergo a thorough repair, in a plain but substantial manner. And shortly afterwards, the Royal apartments afforded an asylum to the unfortunate exiles of the Royal Family of France, Monsieur, (then Count D'Artois,) and his two Sons, the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, with many other of the French nobility. These illustrious strangers, after a residence of several years in this Palace, left Scotland in 1799, after expressing a high sense of gratitude for the generous and respectful treatment they had experienced from the Magistrates and inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, and from the Scottish nobility and gentry.* During his residence in Holyroodhouse, his Royal Highness had frequent levees, which were extremely brilliant, and attended by the nobility and the first characters in the country. These tended in some degree to excite in the minds of the inhabitants a faint idea "of the days of other years," when the presence of its monarchs communicated splendour and animation to this ancient metropolis, inspiring it with a proud consciousness of the remote antiquity, and hereditary independence of the Scottish throne.

* Before His Royal Highness left Holyroodhouse, he addressed a letter to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, of which the following is a translation :

" Edinburgh, August 5, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,—Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the King my brother, making it requisite that I should leave this country, where, during my residence, I have constantly received the most distinguished marks of attention and regard, I should reproach myself were I to depart without expressing to its respective magistrates, and through them to the inhabitants at large, the grateful sense with which my heart is penetrated for the noble manner in which they have seconded the generous hospitality of His Britannic Majesty. I hope I shall one day have it in my power to make known in happier moments my feelings on this occasion, and express to you more fully the sentiment with which you have inspired me ; the sincere assurance of which time only permits me to offer you at present.

To the Lord Provost and Magistrates of } (Signed) CHARLES PHILIP."
the City of Edinburgh.

Exchequer records.

The circumstance too, of the heir-apparent to one of the most powerful sovereigns in Europe, compelled to seek refuge in a remote corner of the British empire, afforded at once a striking example of the mutability of human grandeur,—of the liberality that distinguishes the present race of Scotsmen,—and of the exalted generosity of the British nation; which, triumphing over inveterate enmity, protected and entertained with Royal munificence, the ill fated remnants of a once powerful family, who had often pursued a policy highly inimical to the interests of Great Britain.

Subsequent to their departure in 1799, several of these refugees again returned to Holyroodhouse; and it is but a few years since they finally left it for their native country.

The occasional residence within the Palace of several noble families, particularly those of the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Breadalbane, and Lord Dunmore, who enjoy lodgings here by Royal grants, tends to preserve the buildings in a good condition, and in some measure to prevent that melancholy stillness which prevails in a large mansion, when forsaken by its owners. That portion of the Palace which was built by James V. is allotted to the Duke of Hamilton as heritable keeper of the Palace, and has for some time past been the city residence of the family of Alexander, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, now Duke of Hamilton.

DESCRIPTION
OF
HOLYROODHOUSE.

THE present Palace is situated on the east side of a large area which formed the western court of the old Palace, and is of a quadrangular form, with an open court in the centre, 94 feet square. The north, east, and south sides of this court are each three storeys high, besides an attic or garret storey. The west side is only two storeys, with a flat roof and double ballustrade. The low building contains the main entrance into the Palace, and connects two large castellated square towers of four storeys each. These towers have each three circular turrets at their exterior angles, rising from the ground to the battlements, above which they are finished with pinnacle roofs and gilt balls. The fourth angle of each great tower is concealed by the other parts of the buildings which surround the inner court, and unite with the eastern walls of these towers respectively. On a square compartment in the outside of the north-west turret of the northern great tower (already mentioned as the house built by James V.) is the following inscription, viz.—

“ JAC. REX V. SCOTORUM.”

The southern great tower is of later construction, and manifestly built to correspond with the northern one. The whole of this western front, including the two castellated towers, extends 230 feet ; but in consequence of these towers forming two projecting wings to the modern Palace, which is in the Greek or Roman taste, it appears of a mixed architecture. The entrance, as before mentioned, is in the centre of this low building, and ornamented by four doric columns affixed to the wall, with a corresponding entablature ; over

which is an open pediment, surmounted by an octagonal copula containing a clock. This copula is formed by eight small arches, and Corinthian pillars between them, which support a roof in the form of an Imperial Crown. Immediately over the door is the Royal Arms of Scotland cut in stone. Those borne since the union with England, are placed in a large triangular pediment over the central division of the east side of the inner Court. Passing through this west door, we enter a piazza which surrounds the inner court, and to which it presents on each side nine small arches, with fluted doric pillasters between each, and over them a corresponding entablature, which is continued round the building, having the Thistle, and the Scottish Crown, Sword, and Sceptre, placed alternately in the frieze. And though the interior elevation of the Court by the introduction of three orders, viz. the Ionic and the Corinthian respectively over the Doric, has rendered the parts minutely small, yet the outlines being free of unnecessary projections and recesses, and the two upper rows of windows being large and plain, the whole exhibits an unusual correctness and simplicity.

At the north-west angle, and towards the inside of the piazza, this inscription is cut into one of the stone piers of the arches, "FYN. BE. RO. MYLNE. MM. IVL. 1671." Farther on at the eastern extremity of the north side of the piazza, is a passage leading from the Palace into the Royal Chapel. Two scale stairs, or French flyers, are placed at the north-east and south-east corners of the piazza, and lead to the upper floors of the building.

At the south-west angle of the piazza, is a great hanging stair-case, about 24 feet square, which leads to the royal apartments. Eastward of this stair, at the middle of the south side, there is a passage through the buildings, which conducts from the piazza to the park, where the Palace presents an extensive front towards the east of three storeys, with 17 windows in each, divided from one another by pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, corresponding to those of the inner court; and their respective entablatures being continued along the whole front, without a break, produces

an agreeable effect. The roof is after the French fashion, high and concave. The north and south sides of the Palace contains nothing remarkable.

In giving some account of the internal accommodation of this Palace, we begin with the original dwelling-house built by James V. which enters from the north side of the piazza, and which, with a part of the west front, is appropriated as the residence of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace. A large scale-stair conducts to a suit of rooms in the taste of the 16th century, rendered the more interesting from their having been occupied by the unfortunate Queen Mary, and still containing some articles which belonged to her. The furniture is chiefly ancient, and said to be the same used in the time of that Princess. A state-bed is shewn, in which the chevalier Charles, and afterwards the Duke of Cumberland slept in 1745; a set of chairs, covered with crimson velvet, and highly ornamented with cornets on their backs; and a bed of Mary's, which is of crimson damask, bordered with green stalk tassels and fringes, and is now almost in tatters. The cornice of the bed is of open figured work in the present taste, but more light in the execution than any modern one. Close to the floor in this room, is a small opening in the wall, which leads to a passage by a trap stair, communicating with the apartments beneath. Through this passage Lord Darnley and the other conspirators rushed in to murder David Rizzio.* The Queen was then supping with the Countess of Argyle in a closet off the bed-chamber, about 12 feet square, in the north-west turret of the present north-west tower of the Palace, and Rizzio was in attendance. He was dragged out of the closet through the bed-chamber, into the chamber of presence, and cruelly murdered.†

* Robertson's Hist. of Scot. App. No. 15 to Vol. I.

† Towards the outer door of this apartment, on the floor of a passage which was formerly part of the room, there are large dusky spots, said to have been occasioned by Rizzio's blood staining the floor, which no washing of the boards has been able to deface. He was slain upon the 9th of March 1565-6.

The armour of Henry Darnley, and James VI. is shewn in the room from which Rizzio was dragged out to be murdered. The Queen's dressing-box is also shewn. The roof of the Queen's bed-room is divided into compartments, charged with the armorial device of some one of the blood-royal of Scotland; and the walls are hung round with tapestry, of which the subjects are taken from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

In this suit of apartments there are some very good pictures. In the first flat, a full length of a tall youth, with his hat on a table. It is said to be that of *Henry Darnley*, afterwards King Henry; but from the countenance it rather appears to be *Henry Prince of Wales*. *Vide Grainger's Biography*, p. 313.

The Duke of Lennox.

View of the city of Venice.

Queen Mary in the dress she suffered in at Fortheringay.

The Countess of Cassils.

Charles II.

A head of Cardinal Beaton, black hair, smooth face, a red calbet.

—An ambitious, cruel, and licentious priest, so regardless of decency, that he publicly married one of his six natural daughters to the Master of *Crawford*, owned her for his daughter, and gave with her (in those days) the vast fortune of 4000 merks Scots, or £222:4:5 $\frac{3}{4}$ sterling.

A stern half length of *John Knox* writing.

William and Mary of England.

Mary of Guise.

The Regent Murray.

Mary Stuart, aged about 15, a half length, straight and slender, large brocade sleeves, small ruff, auburn hair.

Eleventh Duke of Hamilton, beheaded A. D. 1649.

The battles of Constantine represented on tapestry.

A head of *James IV.* in black, with ermine; the hair lank and short. From the great resemblance to Henry VII. one

is apt to think it is the portrait of James V. who was descended from the daughter of *Henry*.

Lord *John Belasys*, in a red doublet and hashed sleeves, young and handsome, son of *Lord Fau'conberg*.

A person, says the noble historian, (Lord Clarendon,) of exemplary industry and courage, who raised six regiments for the king's service, and behaved with great spirit in several engagements. At length being made commander in chief of the forces in Yorkshire, at the battle of Selby, sunk beneath the superior fortune of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and was by him taken prisoner. He received great honours at the Restoration, and lived till A. D. 1689.

James VI.

Philip II. of Spain, in armour.

UP STAIRS.

The Battle of the Boyne.

Jane Shore.

Henry VIII.

Queen Elizabeth.—And a number of others.

These apartments communicate on the east side with the picture gallery, which is a spacious apartment, about 150 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and nearly 20 in height. It occupies the whole length of the first floor over the piazza. on the north side of the court, with which it communicates by the scale stair at the north-east angle of the piazza. This gallery is lighted by twelve windows, three of which are at the east end, and nine on the south side. In consequence of its main light being thus from the inner court, it possesses that dark and solemn appearance, in which grandeur and dignity are made so remarkably to harmonize. This noble room is adorned with one hundred and eleven pictures of the Kings of Scotland, from the reputed time of Fergus I. down to the time of the revolution. Few or none are genuine, although some may be copied from originals; and it is said, that a Dutch artist, named De Wit, was employed to make

the collection.* These portraits were all hacked and slashed, and many large pieces cut out of many of them by General Hawley's troops, when quartered in it after the defeat of the king's troops at Falkirk in 1745,—and who appear to have thought, that they could not better manifest their loyalty to King George, than by defacing or destroying every representation of the Scottish monarchs. These pictures, after being repaired several years since, were removed from their original hanging frames, and fixed into the pannels of the wainscoating, where they now remain, and produce a very pleasing effect. This gallery is now used at the election of the 16 peers, who represent the Scottish nobility in the British Parliament; and, during the residence of the princes of the House of Bourbon, and the French Noblesse, *Mass* was publicly and regularly celebrated in it by the French priests, without any opposition, either from the clergy or inhabitants of Edinburgh. This gallery originally communicated with the Royal Chapel, which joins it on the north-east, as it still does on the south-east, with the state apartments built by Charles II. These apartments surround the remainder of the Court on the first floor, and contain several large public rooms wainscoated with oak. The festoons of flowers and foliage over the doors and mantle-pieces are well executed; but the stucco ornaments of the roofs, (similar to all those of that period,) are rather heavy. The Duke d'Artois, during his residence here, occupied the rooms belonging to this suit, on the east and south sides of the Palace. These are possessed at present by the family of Major Nairne, inspector-general of barracks for Scotland. Immediately above the Royal apartments, and in the northern division of the upper flat of the buildings, are the apartments assigned to the Duke of Argyle. The southern division of this floor, with the apartments immediately adjoining on the south side of the quadrangle, are occupied by the Earl of Breadalbane. Here are some good rooms, ornamented with fine paintings, particularly,—

* Brewster's Encyclopædia, Art. Edinburgh.

Henrietta, Queen of Charles I. with her family, (Charles II. James Duke of York, and the Princess Anne), around her: Charles's portrait hanging in the corner of the room where they are represented sitting.

The battle of Alexander and Darius, represented upon Gobeline tapestry, very fine.

The Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale.

Mary, Countess of Breadalbane.

William, Duke of Newcastle.

Lady Isabella Rich, daughter of Henry, Earl of Holland.

Duke of Buckingham, assassinated by Felton.

Duchess of Albermarle.

Countess of Kildare.

Edward, Earl of Jersey.

Various landscapes representing views taken from his Lordship's seat at Taymouth.

The Royal Family of Denmark, 1727.

The head of a Satyr, fine.

The south-west tower, and apartments immediately adjoining it, contain several very lofty rooms designed for levees, &c. and entering from the large hanging stair at the south-west angle of the piazza. These are now occupied by the Hon. Thomas Bowes, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, in right of his wife, formerly Lady Campbell of Ardkinlass.

Returning to the north side of the court, we come to Lord Dunmore's lodgings, which enter from the piazza, and extend along the north side of the large picture gallery, having the Duke of Hamilton's on the west, and the Chapel Royal on the east. These apartments are presently occupied by Lady Elizabeth Murray, and contain a picture of Charles I. and his Queen going a hunting, with the sky showering roses on them, erroneously attributed to Vandyke, but really painted by *Mytons*.* The Queen is painted with a love-lock, and with brown hair and complexion, and younger than any of her portraits generally are. A black stands by them, holding a grey horse, and the celebrated dwarf Jeffrey

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. II. page 15.

Hudson, holding a spaniel in a string. Several other dogs are seen sporting around.

The little Hero in this piece underwent a life of vast variety. He was born the son of a labourer at *Oakham* in 1619. At seven years of age he was not 18 inches in height; at which time he was taken into the service of the Duke of Buckingham at *Burleigh on the Hill*, and had there the honour of being served up to table in a cold pye, to surprise the court then on a progress. On the marriage of Charles I. he was promoted to the service of *Henrietta*; and was even so far trusted as to be sent over to France to bring her Majesty's midwife. In his passage he was taken by a pirate and carried into *Dunkirk*. His captivity gave rise to the *Jeffreidos*, a mock heroic poem by *Sir William Davenant*, on his duel at that part with a turkey-cock. His diminutive size did not prevent him from acting in a military capacity; for during the civil wars he served as a captain of horse. In following the fortunes of his mistress into France, A. D. 1644, he unluckily engaged in a quarrel with Mr Crofts, who, on a duel being agreed on, came into the field armed only with a squirt. A second meeting was appointed on horseback, when Jeffrey killed his antagonist at the first fire. For this he was expelled the court. He went to sea, and was taken by a *Salée rover*, and sold into Barbary. On his release he was made a captain in the Royal Navy; and on the final retreat of *Henrietta* attended her to France, and remained there till the Restoration. In 1682, this little creature was made of that importance, as to be supposed concerned in the *Popish plot*, and was committed to the Gatehouse, where he ended his life, aged 63 years, passed with all the consequential activity of a Lilliputian hero.*.

Formerly, the Keeper of the Palace had his residence over the western porch of the old Abbey, being the entrance that led from the city into the western, or outer court of the Palace. This porch, which consisted of several pointed arches, was flanked with turrets that rose to a considerable height, and had a good effect when viewed from the east side of the outer court. A view of this porch, taken at the time of its demolition, A. D. 1755, is given in plate 6. †

* Fullerton's *Rut.* page 105.

† A few doggerel verses were made upon this event by an anonymous writer, under the signature of *CLAUDERO*, of which these are a specimen :

Adieu Edina, now adieu,
Fair Scotia's glory's gone.
This said, *she* bow'd her ancient head,
And gave the final groan.

Edina echoed then aloud,
And bade a long farewell;
The *Calton Hill* and *Arthur Seat*
Did ring *her* parting knell.



View of the Porch of Holyroodhouse from the East.

A.D. 1755

ROYAL GARDENS.

To the north-east of this porch is the King's Garden, containing about an acre and a half. The south wall of this garden forms the northern boundary of the great western court of the Palace. The original door-piece still remains in the centre of this wall, ornamented with the royal arms of Scotland, and other devices. In the centre of this garden is a beautiful fancy Horologe of stone, fixed to a pedestal which is placed upon the top of three octogonal steps. The Horologe contains a variety of Dials, placed in circular and semi-circular cavities ; but several of the gnomons are now broke off. The intervening spaces between the dials are carved with various devices, among which the royal arms of Scotland, with the initials "C. R." St Andrew and his Cross, St George and the Dragon, the Thistle, Rose, Fleur-de-lis, Harp, &c. are still in tolerable preservation. This garden, which, with James V.'s apartments, belongs to the heritable keeper of the Palace, is bounded towards the east by a square grass field, on the north side of the Palace, known by the name of the Artillery Park ; on the north by the street called the Abbey Hill ; on the west, by a number of private dwelling houses within the precincts of the Sanctuary ; and on the south, by the great western or outer court of the Palace. There are also several other gardens of various dimensions on the south side of the Palace, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, and others, as delineated on the accompanying plan of the Sanctuary. These gardens are generally under leases to tenants.

ENVIRONS OF THE PALACE,

INCLUDING THE

SANCTUARY FOR INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

ADJOINING to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, upon the east, south, and south-west, there is an extensive park, which was first inclosed by King James V. with a high stone wall. It embraces a circuit of about four miles and a quarter, and formed the ancient Sanctuary for the protection of criminals, that was attached as a "City of Refuge," to the Abbey of *Sanctæ Crucis*. The whole of this park still affords an asylum to insolvent debtors, whose persons dare not be seized at the instance of their creditors, so long as they reside within its precincts.

The spacious range "is of a very singular nature to be in the immediate vicinity of a populous city, being little else than an assemblage of hills, rocks, precipices, morasses, and lakes." It includes the hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crag,* which are separated from each other by a deep valley, in the bottom of which is a morass. Arthur's Seat is the largest of these hills, and rises into several tops, which are particularly delineated on the accompanying plan. The highest of these tops, or *Arthur's Seat* proper, overlooks Salisbury Crag, and is a beautiful hill of a conical

* Some with Maitland think, that the name of *Arthur's Seat* is a corruption of the Gaelic *ARD-NA-SAID*, which implies the height of arrows; "For no spot," says he, "is fitter for the exercise of archery, either at butts or rovers, than this; wherefore *Ard-na-said*, by an easy transition, might well be changed into *Arthur's Seat*." While others, with Arnot, strenuously maintain, and on the authority of Whitaker's History, (Vol. II. p. 54.) that Arthur's Seat is so denominated "from Arthur the British Prince, who, in the end of the sixth century defeated the Saxons in that neighbourhood;" and that Salisbury Crag "take their name from the Earl of Salisbury, who, in the reign of Edward III. accompanied that Prince in an expedition against the Scots. What makes the latter of these the more probable is, that in old authors the name of these hills is indifferently spelled *Salisbury* and *Saresbury*; so also is the name of that Earl."

PLAN
of the
ABBAY & SANCTUARY
OF HOLYROOD
1819.



REFERENCES

- A Palace of Holyroodhouse
- B Chapel Royal
- CC Site of the Transcript & Great Tower
- D W. of Choir &c.
- E W. of Cloisters &c.
- F Old Burial Ground
- G Kings Garden
- H Western Court of the Palace
- I Porch of the Abbey
- K Court Room & Jail
- L Girth Cross
- M Water Gate
- N Horse Wynd
- O Water House
- P Miller's Garden
- Q Recent Marriages
- R St Thomas Hosp
- S Canongate Kirk
- T Court the School
- U Charity Work Hs
- V Madalen Isylum
- W House of Industry
- X Gas Works
- Y Cat's Chapel of Ease
- Z Singar House
- 10. Melton House
- 11. Queensberry Barracks
- 12. Leitham Hut

SCALE
1/2 Mile



form, rising gradually on the side next the Palace, according to a late measurement, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea. Salisbury Crags form the western extremity of the lower hill, which is situated immediately under the rocky top of Arthur's Seat. They present a semi-circular body of rocks and precipices, the summit of which is easily reached at the south and north extremities by a gentle acclivity, and affords a good panoramic view of the city of Edinburgh and suburbs. But "immediately upon descending eastward into the valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the imperial prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Crags. Seldom are human beings to be met in this lonely vale, or any creatures to be seen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the rocks." * Both hills, when viewed at a little distance to the west and north-west, bear a considerable resemblance to a *Lion Couchant*, or the head and back of a Camel.

Great basaltic columns, from 40 to 50 feet in length, and about three feet in diameter, regularly pentagonal or hexagonal, hang down the face of the cliffs to the south, with a gentle slope, and are vulgarly called Samson's Ribs. To the east of this stratum is a quarry of whinstone;—and to the south, several springs of water, called the Wells of Wearie. Considerable quantities of stone from these rocks were formerly cut and sent to London for paving the streets; its great hardness rendering it excellent for that purpose. Among these rocks are rich ores and spar, with a great variety of rock plants, which afford an excellent field to the enlightened gentleman and naturalist. Amethysts and other precious stones have been occasionally found among them. Beneath and around these hills are some beautiful walks, which afford an easy and romantic retreat, both to the citizen after the bustle of public life, and to the student in his hours of leisure or relaxation; all of which are within the range of the park or sanctuary. There is also

* Arnot's History of Edinburgh.

a very fine echo that distinctly reiterates the voice three times. At the front of one of those disjointed rocks that extend along the south-west corner of the park, is one near to where the Powder Magazine was lately erected, called the Echoing Rock, and is the favourite resort of the lover and the musician in the calm of a summer evening. Thence, when all nature is in unison around, the tones of the bugle or flute are frequently heard softly swelling, and blending into a variety of soothing sounds.

Near this rock, one of the public walks stretches under the Basaltic columns to the church and village of Duddingston, situated on the south-eastern declivity of Arthur's Seat, at the margin of a small fresh water lake called *Duddingstone Loch*, belonging to the Earl of Abercorn. Beyond it are seen his Lordship's elegant Mansion of Duddingstone-Hall, surrounded by a beautiful park in the modern taste.

North-west from Duddingstone, and at the foot of the opposite, or north side of the hill, is a level strip of ground, "which, from the Duke of York having delighted to walk in it, bears the name of *the Duke's Walk*." * Concerning which, Arnot observes in 1779, that in the memory of people then "recently deceased, this walk was covered with tall oaks. But now there is hardly a single tree (of any considerable size) in its whole boundaries. Indeed it is extremely doubtful, if, except at the bottom, there were ever any trees on these hills, the height of the ground, and the barrenness of the soil being very unfavourable for their growth." A little towards the south of this walk, and upon the northern acclivity of Arthur's seat, nearly a quarter of a mile from the Palace, stand the ruins of

ST ANTHONY'S CHAPEL, AND HERMITAGE,
once the resort of numerous votaries.

The area of the Chapel was $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 18 in

* At the east end of this walk, sacred to love and meditation, there was a cairn, or monumental erection of loose stones (now removed,) reared over the spot where a wretch, one Nicol Muchet, had murdered his wife, A. D. 1720, and lately introduced with much effect, as the scene of an interesting meeting in the popular Novel of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," in the second series of "The Tales of My Landlord."

breadth, and had a handsome gothic roof of the same height, consisting of three arches, which are now fallen down. On the west, was a large tower, 19 feet square, and 40 feet in height. In the south wall near the altar is a small niche for holding the pix, and another for the holy water. The hermitage stood at the foot of the rock on which the chapel was founded, and though in the neighbourhood of a populous city, had every characteristic of a place of this nature. It was about 16 feet in length, by 12 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 11 feet in height. Both Hermitage and Chapel belonged to the monastery of St Anthony at South-Leith, which is two miles distant towards the north. Upon the common seal of this convent, preserved in the Advocate's Library, is the figure of St Anthony,* in a hermit's mantle, with a book in one hand, and a staff in the other; and at his foot a sow, with a bell about its neck. Over his head is a capital T. and round the seal is this inscription, " S. COMMUNE PRECEPTUM TORIÆ SANCTI ANTHONII PROPE LEICHT." These canons followed the rule of St Augustine, and wore a black gown with a blue cross, in form of the letter T, upon their left breast. The only mark of distinction between them and the *cannons regular* was, that they wore neither an *almuce* nor a *rochet*, which the *regulars* and *bishops* made use of.†

At the foot of the rock is a fine spring, celebrated in a beautiful pathetic old ballad, founded on the amours of some courtly dame and false gallant, when royalty inhabited the neighbouring Palace, as follows:—

Oh ! Arthur's Seat shall be my bed,
The sheets shall ne'er be fyled by me,
St Anton's well shall be my drink,
Syn my fause luv's forsaken me.

* St Anthony was a Monk of great celebrity, who lived in the 4th century, and is reckoned the Father of the monastic life.

† Keith's account of Religious houses, cap. 3.

From this well a foot path, accurately delineated on the accompanying map of the Sanctuary, leads to the summit of Arthur's Seat, whence an extensive view is obtained in every direction, which amply recompences the labour of ascending. To the west is seen the neighbouring city and extended royalty of Edinburgh, with the suburbs, and the adjoining districts of the county; and beyond them, part of the counties of Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, and Clackmannan, while the vast rocks of Salisbury Crags appear spread out underneath. To the northward, the Calton Hill, with its public buildings and monuments; the new London road stretching along its southern bank from the Regent's Bridge, which connects it with the city at Princes Street on the west, till it joins the old road from the Canongate on the east, near Jock's Lodge, a village at the north-east declivity of Arthur's Seat. Beyond this line of road, is seen the flourishing town and port of Leith, the Firth and navigation of the Forth, the opposite coast of Fifeshire from Queensferry to Crail; and part of the counties of Kinross, Perth, and Angus, in the distance. Eastward is Piershill barracks for cavalry, the ruinous kirk and village of Restalrig, the thriving village of Portobello, (much resorted to for sea-bathing;) and, farther on, the town and bay of Musselburgh, with a number of villages skirting its shores. Across this bay is seen on its eastern beach, the splendid modern mansion of Gosford, built by the late Earl of Wemyss; and, behind it, North-Berwick-Law appears rising like a vast cone, from the waters of the Forth. Turning southward, the country around Musselburgh and Dalkeith, &c. presents itself. Here Inveresk church and spire, Craigmillar-castle, Libberton-kirk and tower, Blackford, Braid, and Pentland Hills, are striking objects; while the park of Duddingstone-hall, the village and loch of that name, with the house and inclosures of Prestonfield, (the seat of Sir Robert Keith Dick, Baronet,) appear spread out from the base. Several of the southern counties are partially observed in the back ground.

Descending from the summit towards Holyroodhouse, by

St Anthony's well, we enter through a stile at the west end of the Duke's Walk, into

St ANNE'S YARDS,

Which is a large grass inclosed field, immediately to the east of the Palace. Maitland observes, that "various are the opinions concerning the appellation of that inclosure, some deriving it from the vicinal hermitage of St Anthony; but, as there is said to have been a chapel adjoining to the Abbot's house in the said yards, the vestigia whereof are still (in 1753,) to be seen, a little be-east the bowling green wall,* belonging to the Palace, I think 'tis more probable that this inclosure received its name from the Chapel, which we may presume was dedicated to St Anne."

At the north side of St Anne's Yards in a small street called Craftangrie, is an old house, in the taste of the 16th century, said to have been the residence of the Regent Murray. This house and adjoining garden, now the property of Mr Gavin, engraver, were gifted amongst with several of the adjoining properties, by James VI. to a favourite servant of the name of French.

At the foot of the Canongate, and towards the north-west of the grand entrance of the Abbey, formerly stood

The GIRTH CROSS,

So denominated from its being the western extremity of the Sanctuary. It originally consisted of three steps, the case, and the shaft, surmounted by a *cross patee*. It was taken down when the gutter was made at the boundary of the Sanctuary on the west side, but its scite can still be pointed out on the pavement.†

* The spot here alluded to by Maitland, corresponds to the site of the Chapter-house, Treasury, small Cloister, and Abbot's house, as mentioned in the general account of an Abbey, in pages 75 and 76.

† All sanctuaries were formerly denominated *garths*; and a cross, erected upon the extreme verge of the consecrated spot, which was always done, was held as sacred; and if the person pursued touched this palladium before his pursuers overtook him, he was received with shouts of triumph into the "City of Refuge."

BOUNDARIES OF THE SANCTUARY.



FROM the *Watergate*, a few yards to the north-east of the *Girth Cross*, it runs southward across the principal street by the strand or gutter at the foot of the *Canongate*, passes through the centre of the *Horse wynd*, and keeps in the same direction, till it reaches the meadow ground at the foot of *Salisbury Crags*, taking in the lane to the west of *Millar's garden*; then turning westward, it follows the course of the wall which bounds that meadow on the north and west, till it comes to *St Leonard's Hill*, to the west of *Salisbury Crags*; bending to the south, it runs along the east side of the road called *Dumbie Dykes*, and over the top of the ridge of *St Leonard's Hill*; when, taking a sweep to the south-east, it passes *Gibraltar House*, the gate and style at the shepherd's house, and along by the boundary of *Prestonfield park* to the *Wells of Wearie*, at the foot of the basaltic columns, which overhang the footpath leading to *Duddingston*, and runs nearly due east till it joins *Duddingston Loch*; then bending to the northward, it encircles the loch about half way, till it reaches the projecting wall of the *Minister's Glebe*, where it turns suddenly to the north, and passing the *tirless*, or style, leading to the village of *Duddingston*, pursues its course up the hill till it reaches the plantation on the east side of *Arthur's-Seat*; then, inclining to the north-west, it passes on to the style at the *Watering Stone*, opposite to the west gate of *Parson's Green*. Winding then to the westward, along the north side of the *Duke's-Walk*, it comes to the style in the *King's Park-wall*; where, turning northward, it runs on till it joins a row of large elm trees, which it follows in a north-easterly di-

rection to the *Clockmill-House* ; then, turning westward, it continues its course by the wall of the *Physic Garden*, to the north gate of the King's Park, at *Craftangrie*, and along by the wall on the north-side of the Abbey-Church-yard, till it reaches the Artillery Park, which it bounds on the east and north sides ; then, passing along by the north-west wall of the King's Garden, and the houses on the south side of the *Abbey Hill*, it reaches the *Watergate*, including within its precincts the whole of the extensive hills of *Arthur's Seat* and *Salisbury Crag*s, with the romantic vallies which lie between and around them, as more particularly delineated by the *dotted lines* on the accompanying plan.

The privilege of this Sanctuary is strictly limited to civil debts. No protection is afforded for breaches of the peace, or crimes of any description. There are accordingly a number of persons either insolvent, or who have experienced sudden reverses of fortune, which they hope to retrieve, constantly resident in the houses within the boundary. A jurisdiction is exercised over them ; a court held within the precincts, by a person denominated, " Bailie of the Abbey," who is always appointed from some of the law departments. There is also a prison pertaining to the Abbey in which they may be confined for debts contracted there, or offences committed against the inhabitants.

Note.—St Anne's Yards and the King's Gardens are enjoyed by His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, &c. as the heritable keeper of the Palace ; and Arthur's Seat, King's Park, and Meadows, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, 1819.

Almoner, Rev. John Paton, minister of *Lasswade*.

Deputy, Mr Robert Paton, Writer in Edinburgh.

Dean of the Chapel Royal, Rev. Dr William Laurence Brown, Principal and Professor of Divinity in Marischall College, and one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

Deans, Rev. Dr George Hill, Principal of St Mary's College, and one of the ministers of St Andrews; Rev. Dr Robert Muter, minister of Kirkcudbright; and Rev. Dr John Inglis, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

Chaplain in Ordinary, The Rev. Drs Thomas Somerville of *Jedburgh*; David Johnston of *North Leith*; A. Fleming of *Hamilton*; J. M'Kenzie, of *Port Patrick*; William Taylor, jun. of *Glasgow*; and Duncan M'Farlane of *Drymen*.

Beadle, Mr James Bland. *Deputy*, Mr John Petrie.

KEEPERS, &c.

OF THE

PALACE AND SANCTUARY,

1819.

Heritable Keeper of the Palace,—His Grace Alexander, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, &c.

Deputy,—John M'Queen, Esq.

Bailie,—John Dickie, Esq.

Clerk,—Mr John Somerville.

Constables,—Messrs John Miller and David Wemyss.

Officers of Court,—Andrew and John Petrie.

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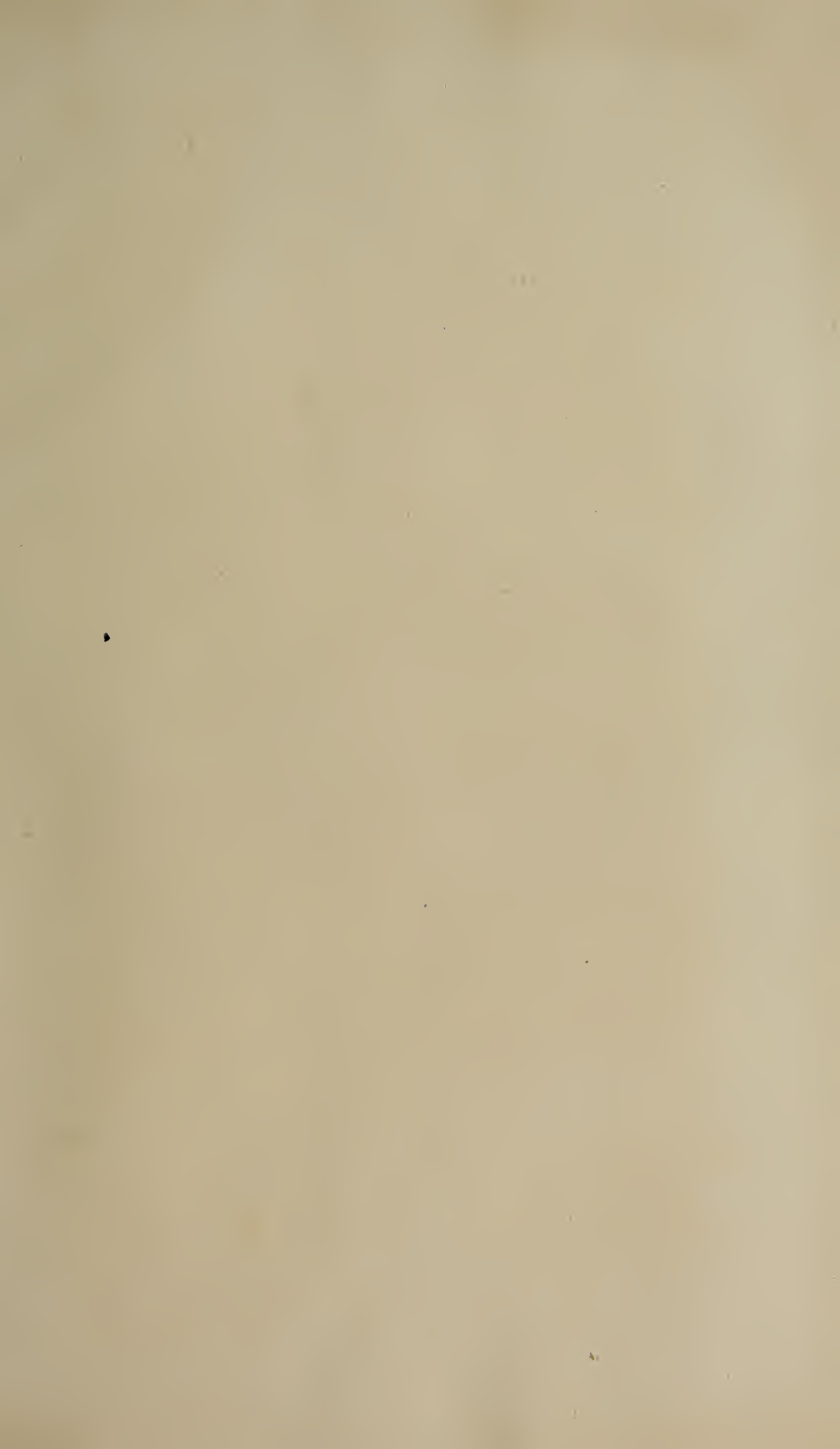
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